

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

NO. 6

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Sep. 28--Butter firm at 20c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 19 1/4c; last year 21 1/4c. Output of the week, 600,200 lbs.

Rugs all sizes at Osmond's on October 1. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Wertz, on Sunday, Sept. 25, a son.

Mr. George R. Olcott transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Olive Renahan spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Round Lake.

For Sale or Rent--a house and lot in Antioch. Inquire of H. D. Hughes. 6tf

Mr. Morrell of Beloit, Wis. is visiting relatives and friends in and around Antioch.

For Sale--Five year old horse, color black, weight 1350 pounds. Chas. Harbaugh, Lake Villa, Ill.

Rev. Swartz of Yorkville was visiting his son, Dr. Fred Swartz and family the fore part of the week.

Low Gullidge has accepted a position with Phil Brand in a three chair barber shop at Waukegan.

Write to Alden, Bidingar & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Mr. and Mrs. Eldora Horton returned the latter part of the week from a visit with relatives and relatives at Chetek, Wis.

The many friends of Miss Elsie Hardon will be pleased to learn that she has received a position in the 'public school' of Lafayette, Ind.

While fishing in Loon Lake on Monday of this week, Frank VanPatten and John Drury succeeded in landing a thirteen pound pickerel.

Miss Elsie Williams of Chicago arrived home Tuesday and will spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams, at this place.

Mrs. Dales and daughter Mrs. Voelker, of East St. Louis, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Dales, left for their home on Monday last.

Mrs. L. B. Gries and Miss Alice Emmons spent the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Weigle at Monroe, Wis.

Wanted--A good tenant for a 185 acre farm three and one half miles from Antioch. Good buildings fine land, long lease, cash rent. James & Johnson.

Prof. O. A. Linnerre, teacher of piano, organ, violin, mandolin and guitar. Carefully selected instruments furnished at low prices. Residence Antioch, Ill., 2w3

The ladies of the Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. John Cardfield Thursday afternoon Oct. 6. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, Sec'y.

For Sale--A farm of 160 acres, five miles west of Kenosha, Wis. Good black soil all under cultivation. For terms and price apply to M. Arnold, 2418 State street Chicago. 5w4

Lem Garwood who has spent the past summer with friends and relatives in Antioch and vicinity, returned to his home at Rockford, Michigan, the latter part of this week.

At a special meeting of the stewards of the M. E. church, held on Monday evening J. C. James Jr. was elected a steward in addition to those elected at the Quarterly Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ames arrived in Antioch the fore part of the week after a delightful trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul and will spend a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Ames before returning to their home in Waukegan.

Regular services at the M. E. church next Sunday, and since it will be the last Sunday of the Conference year the pastor will give a short history of the years work. Let us make the last Sunday of the year the very best.

For Sale--Meat market with large hotel trade and summer cottage business, fixtures refrigerator wagons, and horses. Reasons for selling, dissolving partnership. For particulars address L. and S. Lewin, Lake Villa, Ill.

We are now making an offer of the Antioch News and the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean for one year for \$1.05. This offer holds good for all new subscribers and all old ones who pay up arrearsages and one year in advance. This offer will last only till January 15. Subscribe now and get the Inter Ocean one year, for only five cents.

Rugs and art squares are all the rage see some fine ones at Osmond's rug sale.

We understand that Will Hucker purchased a farm near Chetek, Wis., last week.

Jerry Savage and wife of Grass Lake spent Sunday with Antioch friends and relatives.

Notice--tilling and ditching done on short notice. Address H. E. Ries, contractor, Antioch, Ill. 3tf

Mrs. M. M. Burke, Mrs. W. H. Hucker and Miss Jennie Hutchins were Chicago visitors last week.

Mrs. J. Gullidge returned home Saturday from the hospital, much improved in health.

Mrs. Ernest Brown, of Sioux Falls, S. D., is visiting her brother, Eugene Hawkins, and other relatives and friends in Lake county.

Strayed--About September 10 a black cow strayed onto my place, five miles east of the village of Antioch. Owner can have same by paying charges. H. C. Griffin, Russell, R. F. D. no. 1.

G. D. Stanton, Chas. Thorn and Will Garrett returned home from a trip in southern Missouri on Tuesday. We understand that Mr. Thorn purchased forty acres of land and Mr. Garrett has purchased a farm of eighty acres.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 5 in the basement of the church. New officers are to be elected for the coming year, all members are requested to be present if possible. Supper served from five to seven. Jessie E. Higgins, Sec'y.

A very pretty service took place last Sunday during the hour usually devoted to the study of the lesson in the M. E. Sunday School, when a class of eighteen boys and girls graduated from the primary class and room, into the main school. Mrs. John Welch has charge of this room and the work the little ones did in way of answering questions, reciting scripture verses and singing, showed they had been well instructed. At the close of the exercises the Sunday School Superintendent presented each one with a diploma. Mrs. W. F. Zeigler will have charge of the new class.

Death of Erastus Douglas. Mr. Erastus Douglas, formerly known in Lake county, Ill. died at his home in Oakland, California, leaving a wife and three sons, of which two are married. He was born Wednesday, April 10, 1833 in Chateaugay, N. Y. He came to Illinois with his parents in Sept. 1844, coming overland with a span of horses. He went west in 1852 and died there on Sept. 10, 1904, at the age of 71 years, 5 months and 4 days. Four brothers survive him: A. R. Douglas, Lake Villa, Ill.; I. M. Douglas, Sand Lake, Ill.; Tyler Douglas, Methuen, Mass., and Chester W. Douglas, Longmont, Colo. Mrs. Laura Allen, deceased, of Lake Villa, was a sister. Oscar B. Douglas, deceased, who was among the first to enlist under the first call in the Civil war and was one of the first Lake county men to die, was also a brother.

To The Citizens of Antioch.

We have formed a Brass Band in the Village of Antioch for campaign purposes. The boys furnish the instruments, the time and the wind, but they ask you who want to "hoop it up" for Roosevelt or Parker, or some other candidate, to furnish the money for the music. Anything from a dime to a half dollar will be appreciated. We have never asked the people of Antioch for any financial assistance before, but having played at each campaign for the past 16 years, we feel we are entitled to ask and expect cheerful returns. Hand your contribution to J. C. James, Jr., ANTIOCH BRASS BAND.

Auction Sale.

Having sold my farm I will sell at public auction on the farm one mile north and one-fourth mile west of Pikeville on Thursday Oct 6, commencing at one o'clock p. m. sharp the following property to wit: lumber wagon, seeder, hay rake, fanning mill, corn sheller, about fifty hens, bob sleigh, 2 buggies, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, caldron kettle, ploughs drags and other things too numerous to mention, also some household furniture. Usual terms. C. M. Bishop auctioneer. E. Carmon, prop.

Pigmy Horses Smaller Than a Dog. Three pigmy horses are now on view at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. The smallest, ideal, stands about two feet high (75 centimeters) and weighs 14 kilograms. A good St. Bernard dog is about 82 centimeters high and weighs 100 kilograms. Prince is 83 centimeters and Blout 85 centimeters high. The shoe of one is about 1 1/4 inches across, not much bigger than some scarpins of "horsey gents," London Globe.

Riches from Safety Pin.

The inventor of the safety pin lives in Cleveland, O., and he has a bigger bank account and more public gratitude than the inventor of the safety bicycle. --Denver Republican.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

AT ANTIOCH ON THE EVENING OF OCT. 7

Congressman George Edmond Foss and the Lake County Candidates Will be Present.

On Friday evening, October 7, at the Antioch opera house, will occur a grand Republican rally at which speakers of national and local fame will participate.

The opening of the Republican campaign in Illinois will begin in October, and on the evening of the 7th Antioch will be favored by the presence of Congressman George Edmond Foss and the candidates for office on the Lake county ticket.

A torchlight procession with band and martial music will be one of the features of the evening. At the opera house the



GEORGE EDMOND FOSS Who Will Speak at the Republican Rally Oct. 7

speaking will be enlivened with vocal selections by a quartet from Waukegan.

Those who have heard Congressman Foss on previous occasions will be doubly repaid by attending this rally, as many questions will be discussed pertaining to the present campaign.

The county central committee have announced the following dates and places at which rallies will be held:

Zion City--October 5.
Antioch--October 7.
Grays Lake--October 8.
Highland Park--October 10.
Waukegan--October 11.
Libertyville--October 12.

Let everyone turn out on this occasion and we will have a rousing old-time rally.

Ruin and Danger in Vesuvius' Outbreak

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to increase in force, and is now more violent than at any time since 1872. Red-hot masses of rock are hurled to a height of 1,600 feet, falling down the flanks of the mountain with deafening sound. The director of the observatory says that between 5 o'clock this morning and six o'clock this afternoon his instruments registered 1,844 violent explosions, and that one stone thrown out weighed about two tons.

Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the funicular railway, destroyed the upper station and burned the wooden huts in which guides live. All vegetation within a mile of the crater has disappeared. Several earthquake shocks were felt today. Some of the people in the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air.

The priority of tourists to approach the volcano is such that a large number of carabinieri guards has been detailed to keep them back.

Act of Justice Stirs Up Two Nations

An obscure police justice named Phelps, in the little town of Lee, Mass., vigilant in the punishment of automobilists who exceed the speed limit, took action which has stirred up the state departments of Great Britain and the United States. By imposing a fine on the third secretary of the British embassy the justice not only twisted the tail of the British lion, but violated an important section of the law of nations, which exempts those attached to foreign embassies from civil or criminal prosecution.

It seems that Hugh Gurney, who is the third secretary of his Britannic majesty's embassy, was arrested for speeding his auto in Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday. When arranged he refused to plead, citing the international law, but the justice said he did not recognize international law in his court. When Mr. Gurney persisted in his refusal he was fined \$25 for contempt of court, and a similar amount for breaking the speed ordinance. As the secretary did not have sufficient money with him to pay the fine he was escorted by a policeman to Lennox, where the money was secured.

Leave Mementoes of Visit. According to a very old custom prevailing at the quaint old town of Oakham, England, every peer of the realm passing through the town is required to leave a horseshoe, or its equivalent, to be placed in the castle.

Democratic Nominee For Circuit Clerk Out of Race.

Local politicians, democrats included, will be puzzled to hear of the withdrawal from the race for Circuit Clerkship of Thomas F. Yore, of Lake Forest, as related in the following letter to County Clerk Hendee:

"I hereby request you to withdraw my name from the nomination for Circuit Clerk for Lake county on the Democratic ticket and desire that my name be not printed on the ballots for the election on November 8, next.

Very Respectfully,
THOMAS F. YORE."

An affidavit accompanied it. The movement was unlooked for even by democrats, who received no notification whatever, it is said. At the recent Libertyville convention it is claimed that Mr. Yore accepted the call of the party to take up the fight and the cause of this sudden move is a mystery.

Fred Bellows, the secretary of the Democratic County Central committee, was asked what would be done, and replied that Mr. Yore's place on the ticket would probably be filled by another. The announcement was not expected by him.

John Flary Found Dead in Bed.

John Flary, a well known citizen of Grayslake, where with his family he has resided for years, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning, he having expired during the night and without the knowledge of any of his family. Mr. Flary was a teamster and for a long time had suffered with heart trouble. Of late he had complained more than usual and Monday said his side hurt him and that he felt miserable. However toward night he seemed to improve.

In the morning some of the family went to his room to inquire if there was anything he desired, but the man apparently was asleep and was not disturbed. This occurred two or three times before it was decided best to arouse him and then it was discovered he was dead.

Contract Their Milk.

Milk contracts were in order at the Borden factories through the country last Thursday. The company's prices, although a trifle lower than a year ago, were accepted by nearly all of the old patrons of the factory. On questioning one of the representatives of the McHenry plant as to the amount contracted for, we were informed that more milk has been contracted for the coming six months than has been contracted at any time before in the history of the factory. The following table shows the comparative prices for the coming six months and the prices of one year ago:

	1903	1904
October.....	\$1.35	\$1.25
November.....	1.45	1.35
December.....	1.50	1.50
January.....	1.50	1.50
February.....	1.45	1.35
March.....	1.40	1.30

Average.....\$1.44 1-6 \$1.37 1-2
The Oatmans of Dundee contracted their supply for the coming six months on the same day as the Borden's, the average price being \$1.30. At St. Charles the condensing factory of W. W. Sherman also contracted for the same months as the Borden and Oatman factories, and will pay an average of \$1.38.

A Great Sporting News Journal.

The illustrated special sporting section of The Sunday Chicago Record-Herald thoroughly deserves the attention of every one interested in sporting news. It is always beautifully illustrated and embraces four full pages, covering with the thoroughness that satisfies to the utmost the whole realm of sports. Baseball news, racing, bowling news, cycling news, pugilistic news, golf news, yachting news--all the sporting news is given with the greatest degree of fullness and interest. The sporting page of the daily issues is also exceptionally popular--a self-evident fact to those who have noted the general vogue of The Chicago Record-Herald among sporting men.

New Brand of Whisky.

A policeman took a prisoner into a station the other night and stood him up before the desk. The prisoner began to duck and dodge and try to escape from some imaginary thing of which he was clearly afraid. The sergeant took one look at him and grunted: "Been drinking biograph whisky," he remarked briefly. "Biograph whisky," said the reporter, "What's that?" "Don't you know?" said the sergeant. "It's the kind you take three drinks of and then begin to see things move."--New York Sun.

Leave Mementoes of Visit.

According to a very old custom prevailing at the quaint old town of Oakham, England, every peer of the realm passing through the town is required to leave a horseshoe, or its equivalent, to be placed in the castle.

ASK MEDIATION OFFER

LAWYERS WANT STAND BY U. S. IN THE WAR

Committee Says Hague Agreement Gives Basis--Hope for General Peace Pacts.

That the United States should take some definite and determined action toward the establishment of peace by treaty among all nations and that this country's intentions should be advertised to the world at once through the proper use of The Hague convention, permitting it to offer itself as arbiter between warring Russia and Japan--this was the program offered Tuesday by the American Bar Association, which spoke in no uncertain voice for international amity. It asks for a vigorous policy by this country, and holds that the shortest cut to the objective point would be to notify foreign powers of a decided purpose by politely proffering its services as referee between the clashing governments of St. Petersburg and Tokio. The association formally went on record by adopting a report presented by its standing committee on international law, which embodied the foregoing suggestions.

The association followed this by approving the resolutions passed by the national arbitration conference, January 12 last, in Washington, the features of which were:

1. A declaration in favor of an immediate treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby the difficulties that often lead to war should, without exception, be settled by arbitration.

2. Following a binding convention for arbitration with the English government, a determined effort to obtain similar treaties with all other nations or powers.

In its report the committee on international law reviewed for the association's benefit the more important events of the year under this head and continued by saying:

The United States has done much to promote the settlement by arbitration of international disputes. When once our people realize that justice between nations ought to be attained by peaceful means our influence will be exercised in favor of the resort to such means and against the arbitrament of the sword. And that influence, if we are true to our national traditions, will become more powerful every year.

The report discussed the Russo-Japanese war at some length. It said:

It is not for your committee to pass any judgment upon the merits of this war, but we do submit that the Japanese claim is of a character that affords just grounds for mediation under the second title of The Hague convention. The third article declares that "signatory powers think it to be useful that one or more powers which have no part in the conflict may offer of their own volition, so far as circumstances may make it appropriate, their friendly offices or their mediation to the states engaged in the conflict."

The United States might, as it seems to your committee, very properly avail itself of the provisions of The Hague convention and make an endeavor to put an end to the further shedding of blood in Manchuria.

Love and Money.

Matrimonially the London season has been fairly satisfactory, says the Lady's Pictorial, but the number of engagements and weddings has been below the average. Not that "the tender passion" has lost its sway, but that financial considerations have more weight with both sexes than was once the case. It is still true that "youth will to youth," but the watchful eye of the prudent mother was never more alert, and many a man who would willingly have married finds himself still unattached, and with only such souvenirs of the season as:

A fan, a curl, a flower. With these compare, Heaped in one ruin, every cherished plan, Of former friends a disaffected clan, Some streets of wrinkles where the ground was fair, Some miles of unpaid bills, a load of care.

In these days of prudence versus passion it is often a case of "Love's Labor Lost"; yet it would be cruel kindness not to point out that half the unhappy marriages one hears of are due to "the eternal want of pence."

Output of Petroleum.

It is not yet half a century since Col. Drake discovered petroleum on the waters of Oil Creek, near Titusville, Pa. The total production of crude petroleum from 1859 to 1902--forty-three years--has been no less than 1,165,280,727 barrels. Of this output Pennsylvania and New York contributed 53.9 per cent; Ohio, 24.3 per cent; West Virginia, 11.3 per cent; Indiana, 3.9 per cent; California, 3.6 per cent; Texas, 2.1 per cent, leaving .9 per cent to be supplied by Kansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Indian Territory, Wyoming, Michigan and Oklahoma.

WHERE TREES GROW FAST.

California Tree Springs Up Twenty Feet in Eighteen Months.

A tree which grew nearly twenty feet in a year and a half has just gone from the experimental station in Santa Monica canon to the world's fair to show what California can do when in a hurry for a place in the shade.

It holds the champion long-distance free sprinting record of the United States.

It is a variety of eucalyptus. A small grove of these trees was planted on a shaggy cliff back of the experimental station, where it seemed as though no tree could grow at all. But the rate at which they have shot up under skillful attention almost staggers belief.

When this particular tree was about a year and a half old it measured four inches in diameter. They had to pull it up for fear it would break the Santa Monica speed ordinance.

In order to get it safely back to the fair the whole tree was carefully packed in mosses and soaked cloths.

After its ragtime career under Abbot Kinney and others the experimental station is now a successful blooming garden.

One of the interesting features of the work is importing trees from foreign countries and trying them in California soil and climatic conditions. First one soil, then another, is tried until a congenial one is found.

One of the additions to the California tree family thus made is one of the most beautiful trees in the world--a macaranda covered with immense lilac flowers. The whole makes an effect of bewildering beauty.--Los Angeles Times.

Cockrell as a Fisherman.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, caught the fishing fever recently, and, with an equally experienced friend, hired a boat and went about three miles up the Potomac river. The friend did the rowing and the senator the fishing. A heavy stone tied to a rope anchored the boat where the fishing was supposed to be good. After several hours of ill luck the senator concluded it was not a good day for fishing and the friend started to row homeward. All the time the anchor stone was hanging over the stern, the senator having forgotten to haul it up. The oarsman, unconscious of that fact, was tugging vigorously at the oars, and he remarked during his frequent pauses for rest that it seemed harder pulling with the current than against it.

Returning to the boat landing, the man who rented the boat to the senator instantly noticed that the anchor was dragging behind. As he assisted the senator to land he remarked quietly:

"Jedge, you don't look drunk and you haven't the smell of liquor on you, but this is the first time I ever saw two sober men pull a boat for three miles with the anchor dragging."

"I paid for the boat, didn't I?" replied the senator testily, not caring to admit his forgetfulness. "Well, then it is none of your damn business if we wanted to get a little extra exercise."

ART OF PICKLING STEEL.

Process First Tried in This Country at Williamsburg Bridge.

The pickling of structural steel was probably first done in this country in connection with the steel flooring of the Williamsburg bridge in New York city. The specifications for the twelve-inch channels on which the paving blocks are carried required them to be cleaned and painted with pure linseed oil while still hot from the rolls.

When it came time to execute the work these specifications were changed so as to permit the metal to be cleaned in pickling baths, which has long been done to a considerable extent in Europe. In the case of the channels for the Williamsburg bridge the shapes were first boiled in a 10 per cent solution of caustic soda to take off grease, and were then rinsed in boiling water. Afterward they were dipped into a boiling 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid until all the oxide was removed.

After being rinsed in boiling water they were dipped into a boiling 10 per cent solution of carbonate of soda to free them from any trace of acid. Finally they were rinsed in boiling water, dried over steam pipes and then treated by the Sabin process of enamelling.--Engineering Record.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40 00
Corn--70 lbs. ear.....	20 00
Hay.....	\$7 00 @ \$12 00
MILL FEED.	
Barley.....	\$20 00
Middlings.....	10 00 @ 12 00
Ginton.....	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs--Live weight.....	\$ 5 00
Hogs--Dressed.....	6 75
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	10c
Ducks.....	8 1/2
Geese.....	8c
Chickens--Live weight.....	10c

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

An explosion of alcohol in the basement of the Marion, Ind., hospital resulted in the fatal burning of Burr Wallace, an employee, and a panic among the patients. Dr. Albert Davis, superintendent of the hospital, was painfully burned about the hands and face. The patients were all removed to private residences in the neighborhood.

Six people were injured in a wreck on the New York Central railroad a short distance east of Lyons, N. Y. Three sleepers on the western express left the track because of a split rail, and threw the passengers to the floors of the coaches. Just as the train came to a standstill a fast freight, east bound, ran into the derailed cars.

Gov. Cunningham of Alabama has received the report of the military court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Company E, Alabama National Guard, that was overpowered by the mob which lynched Morace Maples, a negro, at Huntsville, Ala. The report recommends that Company E be mustered out for inefficiency on Oct. 14.

Mrs. William A. Hunter, daughter-in-law of W. Godfrey Hunter, former Congressman and minister to Guatemala, is dead in Louisville as the result of wearing high-heeled shoes. The irritation caused a cancerous growth on her heel, necessitating the amputation of her right leg one year ago. The poison was not checked, however, and her death followed.

The American steamer Alert of Belknap and two large scows, one of them loaded with salmon, and \$1,000 worth of nets were seized at Oyster creek, Vancouver island, by the Ruth, a dominion government fisheries protection steamer. The value of the property seized is about \$15,000. The authorities allege that the American boat was poaching on fisheries 125 miles from the American boundary. The seized steamer has been taken to Vancouver.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

W. L.	W. L.
New York... 103	St. Louis... 85
Chicago... 85	Brooklyn... 74
Pittsburgh... 80	Boston... 48
Cincinnati... 79	Philadelphia... 47

The table below shows how matters stand in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston... 87	Cleveland... 74
New York... 83	Detroit... 56
Chicago... 81	St. Louis... 59
Philadelphia... 74	Washington... 34

BREVITIES.

Gen. Lew Wallace has consented to have "The Prince of India" dramatized.

D. H. Burnham, the famous Chicago architect, has been chosen to devise plans for beautifying San Francisco.

Fire of unknown origin wiped out half the business houses of Menlo, Iowa, entailing a loss of nearly \$50,000.

The police justice in Lee, Mass., violated international law by filing the third secretary of the British embassy, and the state departments are stirred.

Hamilton, Mass., society would not be bribed by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Alice Hensclevort and Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

Ex-Senator William B. Chandler of Warner, N. H., is suffering from a fracture of both bones of his left forearm through having been struck by the crank of his automobile.

E. A. Bunker of Vallejo, Cal., dropped dead during the big parade of Old Fellows in San Francisco. The first cash prize of \$1,000 for drill was won by the Washington, D. C., canton.

Dr. George S. Conant died suddenly in New York and left his brain to Cornell University for scientific investigation in the hope that it will reveal the cause of diabetes, from which he died.

George Meredith, the novelist, foresees an era coming when marriages for periods at the pleasure of the contracting parties will be legalized and the State will enforce a fund for the care of children.

The first engine to cross the international boundary line on the Southern Pacific's new road through Imperial valley went over last Thursday and already a mile of track has been laid on the Mexican side.

George Barr McCutcheon, the author, was married Monday evening to Mrs. Marie Van Antwerp Fay in Highland Park, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon left for a trip in the East and will then go to Europe.

Fire, caused by furnace sparks, completely destroyed the structural building at the Bethlehem, Pa., steel works, together with the paint, carpenter and pattern shops. The loss probably will reach \$250,000.

The boiler in the gin department of the mammoth cotton mill, Erwin No. 3, at Duques, N. C., exploded, instantly killing four men, scalding another so badly that he will die, and partially wrecking the engine room.

The largest fire since 1899 occurred in Dawson, Northwest Territory, the other night. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, with no insurance. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Cecil Hotel.

At Cohen's printing establishment in Cincinnati, while the men were going to work, Harry Geeman was killed and Louis Heitzelman and Charles Schneider seriously injured by the elevator dropping while sixteen men were aboard.

Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered that graft exists in nearly every department of its government, and an investigation is under way that may land several Aldermen in prison. So far the inquiry has unearthed an appalling existence of corruption in civic life.

The Carnegie Steel Company has issued a circular letter to the superintendents of the different plants and to the heads of the departments in the plants instructing them to employ no man over 55 years of age in certain departments and extending the age limit to 40 in others.

TELLS OF PANAMA AND CANAL

Chief Engineer Wallace Praises Conditions There.

Interesting descriptions of conditions in the canal field in Panama are given by John E. Wallace, chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, who recently arrived in Chicago from the canal zone for a two weeks' rest.

Mr. Wallace praises Panama and says he finds the climate good. The bad sanitary reputation attached to the country he declares to be due to the fact that until recently the mixed population has paid little attention to ordinary laws of health.

There are at present about 1,500 men in the field there, 500 of whom are in the sanitary department under Col. Gorgas, who is assisted by Col. LeGarde, Majors Ross and Carter, the latter being chief quarantine officer. According to Mr. Wallace the sanitary corps has given especial attention to stamping out malaria and yellow fever and of all the men at work on the canal this summer only two died of yellow fever.

It has been learned that a certain kind of mosquito, which bites only in the day time, carries the yellow fever infection and that another kind, which bites only at night, carries the malaria germ. Both varieties deposit their eggs in stagnant pools. By the thorough system of drainage now being put into effect these places are gradually being cleared away.

WANTS NEW KUKLUX KLAN.
Georgia Editor Urges Another Reign of Terror.

In a leading editorial in the Atlanta News John Temple Graves advocates lynching and also a revival of the KKK in order to terrorize negroes. Mr. Graves says in part:

"The white men of this southern country will protect their women, and neither law, nor statutes, nor public opinion, nor armed forces, nor federal courts, nor any other courts, will prevent. There is no need to try to scare the people of this southern country with the threat of the federal court. If the federal court invades the State's authority and takes charge of these cases there yet remain the memory and the remembrance of the KKK, which was, perhaps, after all, the most effective agency that this southern country has ever known against the crime and lawlessness that followed a period of war. Even this may not entirely accomplish its work of reform, but it will, if anything will or if anything can, and this appeal to the superstitious terrors of the criminal classes must not be left untold."

VEUVIUS IS ACTIVE.
Present Eruption Said to Be the Most Violent Since 1872.

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According to Naples advices the director of the observatory says between 5 o'clock Sunday morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon his instruments registered 1,844 violent explosions, and that one stone thrown out weighed about two tons. Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the Funicular railway, destroyed the upper station, and burned the wooden huts in which guides live.

Some of the people in the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air. The curious of tourists to approach the volcano is such that a large number of carabinieri guards have been detailed to prevent them crossing prescribed limits.

Mexico will establish a legation at Pekin.

The Rand gold output in August was 312,277 ounces.

Germany will make extensive use of fuel oil on her battleships.

Great Britain will not interfere with the internal affairs of Tibet.

Serious anti-Jewish disturbances are reported in southwest Russia.

The British Antarctic steamer Discovery has arrived at Plymouth.

The Socialistic agitation in Italy has assumed the character of a rebellion.

English judges agree that the end of the Russo-Jap war is a long way off.

Mme. Melba figured in the killing of an aged man by her automobile in Paris.

The bubonic plague has appeared in Buenos Ayres and an epidemic is feared.

Italy has secured permission to establish wireless telegraph stations in China.

The keel has been laid at Stettin for a new North German Lloyd line steamer.

Archbishop Chapelle was received at Rome by Secretary of State Merry Del Val.

The Vatican is alarmed over the reports of losses at the Washington University.

Priests and sisters were murdered in an attack on a Catholic mission in New Guinea.

Several French workmen have left Paris for an inspection of methods in America.

It is stated that peace negotiations between Paraguay and the insurgents have been resumed.

Houses and shops were pillaged, and many were injured in anti-semitic riots in Rorno, Russia.

It is believed that the Commission at St. Petersburg will soon render a decision in the contraband cases.

The Beck case, in which an innocent man was convicted and served seven years, is the sensation in London.

The Liberals have received the appointment of Prince Peter as Russian minister of the interior with much favor.

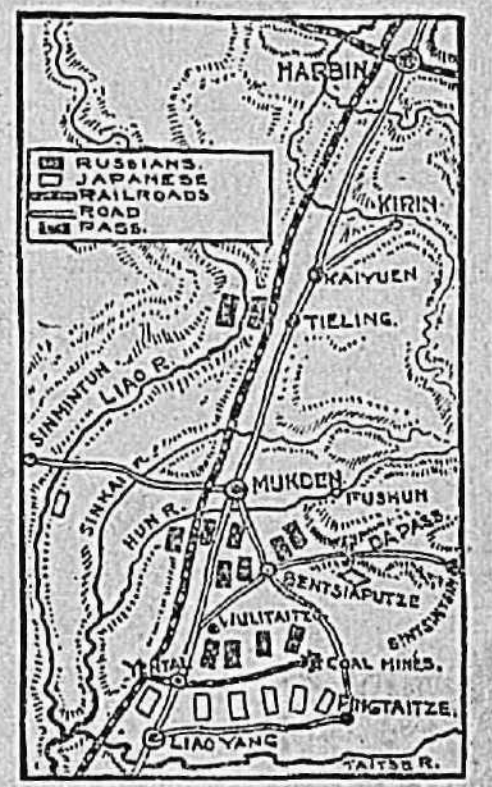
PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

In some respects the strategical situation of the armies in central Manchuria is now similar to what it was six or eight weeks before the battle of Liaoyang. Tieling and Mukden, the Russian positions, now correspond to Liaoyang, Haicheng and Tatchekiao then. The Liao valley and the Mongolian frontier lie to the west of the Russians, as before, while to the east are the same mountain ranges with the Japanese forcing one after the other the passes that command the most important roads.

We still have the great weight of Oku's and Nodzu's armies grimly astride the railroad, preventing any possible expedition to "the relief of Port Arthur," and at the same time ready to deal the sledge-hammer blows that will force the Russians still further northward when the time comes. We still have Kuroki in touch with the Russians on the east and doing the most important work over the mountain trails.

During the week General Kuropatkin has reported in repeated dispatches the progress of a part of Kuroki's force along the roads from Bentla-pu to Fuling and to the Fushun mines, which lie respectively ten and thirty miles east of Mukden. Kanton Pass, where there was a skirmish, seems to be on one of these roads, while an official Russian dispatch from Harbin reports a fight on the south bank of the Hun River on the road leading to Fuling. The Japanese are said to have had two divisions here, rather a large number of men, and to

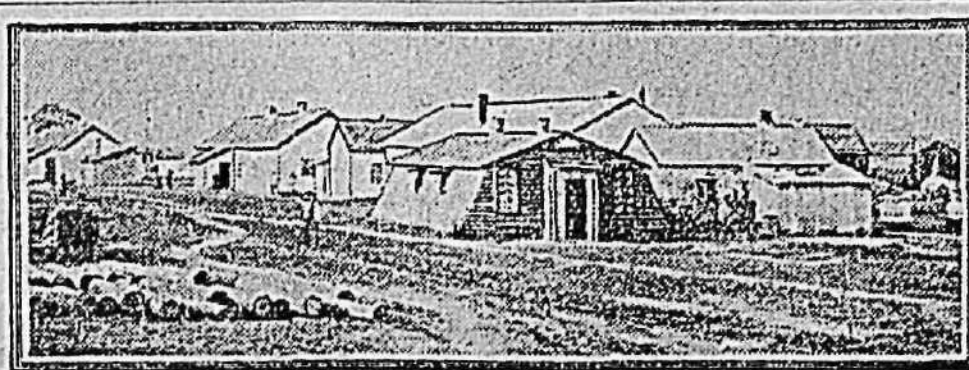
MAP SHOWING ARMY POSITIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST.



The approximate location of Da Pass, where a spirited fight has taken place, is indicated in the map. Fushun, where it was reported that Kuroki's troops had crossed the Hun river, also is indicated. It is about thirty miles northeast of Mukden. The Yentai coal mines likewise are mapped. As control of these mines is necessary for the working of the railway the Russians are expected to make a stubborn stand there.

have been repulsed. Farther east, on the road running northward from Sal-mate, the Japanese advanced to an attack on Da Pass. An official telegram given out at Tokio tells of the Japanese capture of Tieling, which may be one of the passes just mentioned, or some other, as it clearly cannot be the City of Tieling north of Mukden.

How far and how fast these movements will progress cannot be told, as that depends on factors of weather, transport and men, concerning which we are but poorly informed. We may expect, however, in due time to see Mukden abandoned without hard fighting, much as Haicheng was abandoned when the Russians were concentrated.



KUROPATKIN'S DESERTED HEADQUARTERS AT MUKDEN.

trusting on Liaoyang. If this is not the case it will probably be because Kuropatkin sees hope of retaining for a while longer his control of the important Fushun coal mines.

The opening of the circum-Baikal railroad during the week will mean much for Russia, as her re-enforcements can now be sent forward to the full capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and not merely to the capacity of the steamers and ice-breakers across the lake.

If we had any solid facts to go on the news from Port Arthur would probably be vastly more interesting and important than that from the armies farther north. But we have still nothing but rumors gathered at Chefoo from refugees from Port Arthur and Dalny. The accounts agree that another general assault has been begun, with Japanese successes at several points, and we are also told that Port Arthur is in desperate straits for

JAPANESE IN BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS BEFORE PORT ARTHUR

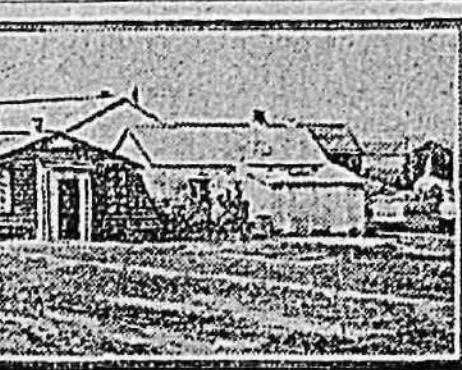


The heroic desperation of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur is shown in the picture. Facing almost instant death, they attempt to break through the barbed-wire entanglements, and there are mounds down by Russian shell and bullets. Recurring exploits of this nature are made by Nogi's soldiers, and according to recent dispatches the carnage about the fortress has been awful. It was in this way that the Japanese took Port Zaredentul, a position on the Russian right. "A considerable force of Japanese advanced to attack the fort," writes a correspondent, "and taking advantage of the cover provided by the country crawled for an hour toward the fort like American Indians. In spite of the fire that rained upon them they arrived at last close to the glacis of the fort in perfect order. Then suddenly they bounded forward. But the rifle and shell fire mowed them down on all sides, and all gave up save one detachment, which, with fanatical frenzy, passing over the bodies of dead comrades, eloped, cut, and broke its way through the barbed wire right into the fort."

food, for water and for coal. But what weight to give to the reports we do not know.

For some reason the Japanese government has thus far declined to publish any account of the fighting at the southern tip of the Liaoting peninsula. So what is happening must be pieced out from the story of Lieutenant Radzivil, who reached Chefoo with dispatches from Stoessel, and from "reliable Chinese," who, in military matters, are the most unreliable people on earth. There is no one so afraid of powder and ball as the Chinaman. When he sees or hears an outpost skirmish it seems to him like the last desperate general assault, and when he reaches Chefoo he reports of "hills of shot," "cyclones of shell," and "earthquaking mines."

In the latter part of August the Japs took four outlying forts in front of Rihlung and Kikwang. They immediately set out to strengthen these places, and made them into most respectable fortifications. When the next general assault starts, these forts will try to silence the guns of their Russian opposites before the infantry come into operation. If the new Japanese forts can obtain a preponderance over Rihlung and Kikwang those places may possibly fall to general assault.



THE MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY IS BELIEVED TO BE AT THE PASS.

The fall of Port Arthur is evidently one of the vital links in the Japanese chain of strategy. Time and again have the Japanese movements been evidently thrown out by the persistent and unexpectedly successful defense of the Russian fortress. In their intended calendar of war the fall of Port Arthur was set for a date some months back—probably in June.

Then from this June fall they deduced a long train of consequences, such as the destruction or capture of the Russian fleet, which would allow part of the Japanese fleet to go home, repair, take on new guns in place of those worn out by constant firing, rest up its men, while the remaining ships sailed up Vladivostok.

Meanwhile Nogi and his 80,000 men would be released for other work—perhaps at Vladivostok. Kuroki and Oku obviously tarried long waiting for Port Arthur to fall. And by their tarrying they wasted much valuable time and probably inflicted a less severe whipping on Kuropatkin than would have been possible earlier. Stoessel remains a great big spoke in the Japanese wheel.

FORTS AT PORT ARTHUR REPORTED AS TAKEN



The map shows the location of Shushiyen, on either side of which the Japanese are reported to have captured two important forts. The village is about three miles north of Port Arthur, and is located west of the railway. Rihlungshan and Keekwanshan, on which stand important forts that the Japanese are planning to capture, are east of the railway. The Keekwan works are among the strongest that encircle the city. At the time of the capture of Port Arthur ten years ago Hasegawa's brigade stormed the Keekwan fortifications.

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The main Russian army is believed to be at the Pass.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago.

Dun's Weekly review of Chicago trade says: The recently noted improved tone has been well-sustained, more confidence being drawn from the steadily increasing demand and widening consumption. A heavier movement appears in farm products and general merchandise, while a larger output is being made in several manufacturing lines. In planning for future activity employers of large forces exhibit hopefulness, and, while many car workers are idle, full resumption in steel and packing industries added thousands to the ranks of wage-earners.

Money is cheaper than at this time last year, and an improved borrowing demand reflects a closer return to normal conditions among producers. Iron and steel interests are booking more satisfactory orders and many building improvements strengthen the market for lumber, hardware and other material. A satisfactory volume is recorded in both jobbing and retail branches. Thermal conditions were favorable to continued reduction of stocks throughout the interior. There was good buying of dry goods, house furnishings and footwear, dealings being re-enforced by numerous country merchants from various sections. New business closed in staples for fall delivery made a favorable comparison with a year ago.

Markets for breadstuffs were again largely influenced by speculative features, resulting in higher prices for wheat and flour. Compared with the closings last week wheat advanced 6 cents, but the coarse grains show little change, corn being only fractionally lower. Grain shipments, 4,191,731 bushels, are the largest this year, although falling short of a year ago, 0.4 per cent. Provisions disclose slight recessions in value, but live stock on improved buying became dearer, choice beefs advancing 25 cents and hogs 15 cents a hundredweight.

Bank clearings, \$171,392,022, are 1.4 per cent over the corresponding week last year. The general demand for money has shown more strength, and few loans were negotiated under 5 per cent discount.

New York.

According to Bradstreet's, while there are diverse movements in domestic and foreign trade, the tendency as a whole is for improvement along conservative lines. Buoyancy in the stock market, possibly largely manipulated, and the strength of cereal prices are factors stimulating to trade, but the advance of the fall season, with cooler weather in some sections, and the prospect of good returns to the agricultural interests, despite the heavy shortage in the wheat yield, are all elements tending to encourage buying. The feeling in many lines is that as the season advances and the corn crop situation becomes clearer the need of additional re-orders will result in a fair volume of trade, comparing better with fall business a year ago than did last spring's trade with the corresponding period of 1903.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 15 number 107, against 144 last week, 170 in the like week in 1903, 182 in 1902, 158 in 1901 and 183 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the week number 28, as against 14 last year.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.05; hogs, shipping grades, \$5.00 to \$6.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.11 to \$1.14; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 74c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$10.50; butter, creamery, 10c to 11c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 55c to 43c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.80; wheat, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.14 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3 yellow, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 79c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.17; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 77c; barley, No. 2, 54c to 55c; pork, mess, \$10.77.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.12; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c; clover seed, prime, \$7.05.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.19; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; butter, creamery, 10c to 10c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.



Teach the young pigs to eat as soon as possible.

Put no confidence in the confidence man. Put him out of business by withholding patronage.

It is ever true that the good milk and butter cow will turn her food into milk and butter, and not flesh.

To prevent the colts becoming wild and tricky, treat them kindly. There is no animal more tractable than the horse.

Short-legged fowls fatten quickly; long-legged ones are hard to fatten. Those first hatched fatten quickest in a brood.

The flock of hens that keep busy scratching do not contract the vices peculiar to those fowls that have nothing to do.

When dirt gets into milk it is there to stay. Insoluble matter may be strained out, but the only way to get dirt out of milk is to not let it get in.

There is just one danger in planting corn too thick and then thinning it to suit the soil. In thinning corn one is apt to damage the remaining stalks and this makes a convenient resting place for fungus.

In reading over some experiments of a French experiment station it was shown that the flesh of fowls was more nutritious than beef and that ten average eggs are as nutritious as one pound of beef.

There is probably no real necessity for making straight corn rows, but all things being equal, the man who can make the straight corn rows is the careful planter and will usually have good crops. A man who prides himself on being able to drive straight will hit the mark.

The little stinging fly that pesters stock so much has a bill like the gas collector and can create a greater stink than a skunk at camp meeting. Fly dope ought to become very popular so that it would bring happiness to the whole herd.

An Illinois farmer plowed up an old feed lot of ten acres and raised a paying crop of corn. The corn was drilled in rows twenty-one inches apart and a kernel every nine inches in the row. The yield was an average of 180 bushels per acre. This is a good yield and is about three times as much as the best farmers usually grow.

It is one thing to have a cow poor for lack of feed and another to have her thin by giving large quantities of milk made from rich, milk-giving foods, like bran, oat meal, oil cake, and the like. In the one case she is poor, faint, weak and gives but little milk. In the other she is strong, active, hearty and full of rich blood.

It is all right to have that "fired feeling" after one has done a hard day's work, but when the man who never works has "that fired feeling," he needs medicine and treatment. Lying in the shade or holding down a soap box in the town grocery is pleasant, but one should not confound the real cause of such feelings. The germ of laziness is found in the brain and not in the muscles.

The Post Office Department is finally to make an effort to stamp out some of the frauds who have been using the mails to reach rural residents. Among the people who will be debarred the use of the mails will be those who have wonderful compounds for making hens lay and for increasing the yield of butter. True, there are certain foods which will do both, but the sale of such things is legitimate.

To overreach is to tread upon the heel of the coronet of the forefoot with the corresponding hind foot, and is either inflicted by the toe or by the inner edge of the inside of the foot. This can be prevented by proper shoeing; make the toe calks very low, standing a very little under, and the shoes as far backward as convenient in the forward foot, with high heel calks, so as to let them roll over as soon as possible. On the hind feet the heel calk should be low and the toe calk high and projecting forward.

The Cotton Boll Weevil.
The cotton boll weevil is reported as having destroyed \$40,270,000 worth of cotton in the Southwestern States. Possibly these figures are not exact, and it may be safe to say fifty millions of dollars' worth, but the Department of Agriculture thinks that by introducing the red ant from Guatemala it can prevent this loss. The ant does not injure the cotton plant, but delights in feeding upon the weevil or its grub, which is what really does the damage. We wonder if these ants would eat the caterpillar of the gypsy moth and the brown-tailed moth. If they would, Massachusetts would like a consignment of a few millions of them.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Big Cherry Orchard.
One of the largest cherry orchards in the country comprises thirty-one

acres of land, located near Wichita, Kas. The orchard contains 3,500 trees, only a small proportion of which has come to bearing. The owner, C. H. Dougherty, writes: "Cherry trees are easily cared for in this climate and do not become damaged by early or late frosts as most other fruit trees. In two years after planting a cherry tree will yield fruit in large quantities, where a pear tree, if planted, takes three to five years before a profitable crop is secured. Apple trees require at least five years before coming to bearing age in this climate. There is a greater demand for cherries than any other fruit in proportion to the supply."

Helping Moulting Hens.
We told a few weeks ago of the new method of assisting hens to moult by keeping them in houses on a small allowance of food and then turning them on to a grass run, and while this plan works well, care must be taken that the fowls are not too greatly reduced. Hens treated in this manner must be in good laying condition at the time of moulting or they will not be able to stand the half-starvation plan. They must have plenty of water and grit and about one-half the grain allowance, and as soon as the feathers begin to drop should be given the benefit of the range, whether it be in ten days or two weeks or longer after the first confinement. Some hens will get in shape for the range in a week and others in two weeks, hence must be treated accordingly.

Spencer's Seedless Apple.
After experimenting for seven years, John F. Spencer, nurseryman and fruit grower of Colorado, has produced a seedless apple. The new fruit greatly resembles the seedless orange in its meat, being solid, and there is a slightly hard substance in the navel end. The trees have no blossoms.

Spencer says he began experimenting with the apple shortly after the seedless orange appeared. He reasoned that if it was possible to destroy germination in the orange it was possible in the apple. He originally produced five trees that would bear seedless apples and then experimented to see if he could make buds reproduce forty additional trees. From these he has budded 2,000 more. He has kept his experiments to himself and he still guards his secret. Mr. Spencer claims that with the seedless apple many diseases due to laying of eggs by moths in apple blossoms will be avoided.—Rice Journal and Gulf Coast Farmer.

What Causes Gapes.
W. M. Cornett, a Southern poultry raiser, writes that "gapes are indicated by more or less constant 'gaping' of the mouth—gasping for breath—and is caused by the presence in the throat of one or more gape worms. It is a question whether these worms are bred within the chicks or taken from without. Some claim that chicks which are not allowed to run in wet places in the early morning will never be affected with gapes. Other good authorities claim that certain plants of ground become infested with these worms, and if chicks visit such spots they are sure to swallow these little worms. The best treatment I can suggest is to twist a horsehair into a fine loop, run it down the chick's windpipe, and pull the worms out. Also take a small feather, strip all but the tip, dip it in turpentine or kerosene and run down the throat. A little sulphur in the feed will also do much to expel the worms. Gape worms are rarely ever found in fowls over three months old. Have never had a case on my place, but have suggested foregoing treatment to others with good results."

Raising Early Lambs.
I know of nothing more profitable, especially to the small farmer near any of the great cities, than early lamb business, well managed with small capital. The extra fancy priced ones must come in the fall, and are somewhat harder to get and produce than those a little later on, but any farmer with ordinary business sense, who has good, warm and well-ventilated quarters for a small number of sheep, can buy a few good-sized common ewes early in the fall and breed them to a pure-bred Southdown ram for January lambs; feed them a proper ration and keep clean, cracked corn, oats and oil meal cake in a separate pen with creep so that lambs can run to it at all times. They will soon reach the weight of forty pounds, and be plump and fine. These can be sent to some hotel or fancy restaurant at a fancy price. If you are not in position to have a private customer, then select a reliable commission firm that makes a business of this line. There are four or five mutton breed that stand high for this business, and are good, but any good, strong ewe with plenty of constitution and chance for microcosm on a pure-bred Southdown ram will give the produce both size and quality; that is the great thing sought after for fancy market. Rightly done and taken care of this business will not be overdone.—C. J. Stuckley in Rural New York.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Attacks Imperialism and Advocates Tariff Reform.
Arrangement of imperialism and executive power based on individual caprice, demand for tariff reform on prudent lines so as not to work revolution in existing conditions, unequivocal declaration in favor of Filipino independence, the urging of the immediate curtailment of expenditures and a return to economical administration, and promise of a sweeping investigation of all departments of the government in the event of party success—these are the distinctive features of Alton Brooks Parker's formal letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Judge Parker digresses from the issues he regards as standing forth pre-eminent in the public mind to answer Rooseveltian epigram and interrogation with judiciously constructed statements on a few of the other issues involved in the campaign. Characterizing the service pension order of the President as a usurpation of legislative power, he quotes from Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, and accepts the challenge contained therein by declaring that if elected he will revoke the order. He adds, however, that, having done so, he will contribute his effort toward the enactment of an age pension law by Congress. The language of the President's letter, Judge Parker says, suggests the suspicion that the order was made to create an issue.

The duty of proceeding with due diligence in the work of constructing the Panama canal is imperative, Judge Parker declares, but he says the methods by which the executive acquired the canal route and rights are a source of regret to many.

Another matter discussed briefly is American shipping, forty years of decadence being deplored, and the record of the Democratic party being pointed to as giving assurance that the work of restoration can be more wisely entrusted to it. The remedy, it is declared, does not lie in subsidies wrung from the taxpayers. Attention is directed also to the officers and men of the army and navy, both, it being declared, having suffered from the infection of personal and political influence.

In a paragraph devoted to foreign relations, Judge Parker says the new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent "American invasion" of markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, he believes, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy regarding friendship and entangling alliances, which means the "cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations."

SIXTY-TWO DIE IN WRECK.

Mistake of Engineer on Southern Railway Causes Great Loss of Life.
Sixty-two persons were killed and 120 injured (many of whom will die) in a head on collision on the Southern Railway between points east of Knoxville, Tenn., at 10:18 Saturday morning.

The engineer of the west bound train, so investigation shows, was directly responsible for the disaster. He deliberately disobeyed orders. Why will never be known, for he was crushed to death beneath his engine and his fireman suffered a like fate.

The crash came on a sharp curve, between high banks. The west bound train was a heavy one, it carrying the sleepers from the east for Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other Southern cities. The east bound train was lighter, consisting of four coaches and chair cars. It was going thirty miles an hour, the other forty. The heavy train crashed into the lighter one with the force of a giant maul, hauled from a catapult. And, by the irony of fate, the engineer and the fireman of the train that sank were the only ones on that train to lose their lives, while fifty-three travelers were killed on the train that had the right of way.

Expert railroad men who have seen scores of wrecks unite in saying that never have they seen such an inexplicable thorough smashup. The two engines and their tenders were simply a mass of scrap iron, from which vomited fire, smoke and steam. The light coaches of the local train were literally knocked into splinters. Roofs were smashed like crumpled envelopes, two cars had both sides torn out, doors were driven up and forced through the ceilings, catching and crushing men, women, and children as if in a vise.

News of Minor Note.

In a quarrel over a polo race Sgt. Boyle shot and killed Private Allen of the Fort Robinson, Colo., cavalry troop. President Hyde of the Bath from works announced that the battleship Georgia would be launched Tuesday, Oct. 11.

After shooting Madeline McGill, his woman companion, twice in the head and wounding Claude Gardiner, John Isaac, a colored man, drank carbolic acid and died in New York.

In a deal involving more than \$1,000,000 the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., has taken the property of the Chattanooga Powder Company of Chattanooga.

Erik Lars Dirlik Edholm, general manager of a London company, was killed instantly in Larchmont, N. Y., by a train. It is believed he committed suicide, but no motive is apparent.

The steamer Longfellow of Wilmington, Del., bound from Philadelphia to Yarmouth, N. S., with a load of dynamite, sank off there opposite Highland Light, Mass. The crew was saved.

FAIRBANKS ON THE ISSUES.

Candidate, in His Letter of Acceptance, Dwells on His Party's Record.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, has formally accepted the honor in a letter addressed to Ellin Root of New York, who was chairman of the notification committee. The Senator heartily commends the principles of the party as voiced in the platform adopted at the Chicago convention, and in their order he discusses public economies as illustrated by the expenditures, revenues and retrenchments of the last two administrations; the foreign policy as it relates to the European and Asiatic countries and to the treaties which have been made during the last seven years; of the government's attitude toward the Philippines in the Orient; of tariff and tariff legislation; of reciprocity and the treaty consummated with Cuba, and of the efforts made to cement a reciprocal tie with the Dominion of Canada; of the trust question and of legislation to reduce to a minimum the evils following illegal combinations; of "sound" money; of the Panama canal and the President's part in negotiating the Panama treaty; of the Philippines, and finally of irrigation in the arid West and the disappearance of sectional differences.

Concerning the administration's record in public economy, the Senator says that "we have pursued no parsimonious policy on the one hand nor indulged in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the public necessity."

He declares the foreign policy of the administration "has been conservative, just and firm, and has made for the advancement of peace."

The Senator asserts that, so far as the tariff question is concerned, the difference between the two great parties "is radical and fundamental." Of tariff revision he says: "A revision of duties should be made only when conditions have changed so that public interest demands their alteration, and they should be revised so as to preserve and not destroy the protective principle."

The Senator says the President's course in Panama merits most general approval. A brief history of the negotiations leading to the Panama treaty is given.

FIGURES ON DIVORCE.

Census Shows Five Out of 1,000 Men Married Are Now Living Single.
Divorces in the United States are on the increase in number, according to figures presented by the census bureau. The latest show that five out of every 1,000 men married are living in a state of divorce.

The census returns disprove the theory that early marriage leads most often to divorce. A note of warning is also sounded to women who persist in marrying men of the roving class, who enter on matrimony late in life, and, for the guidance of those who ought to know, it is figured in cold and passionless statistics of just what classes of employment men are most frequently seen in the divorce courts.

Fickle above all men in their marriage relations are soldiers, sailors and marines. Twenty-four of them out of every 1,000 married become divorced. Next to them in inconstancy are hostlers. Then follow actors and professional showmen. On further analysis the census bureau found that most of the occupations given after marriage are exceptionally strong. It is shown that in a long list of occupations groups in which there are not more than three divorces to 1,000 marriages, the tendency is toward early matrimony.

It is shown that the number of married women in gainful occupations is steadily growing. In 1890 4.6 per cent of all the married women of the country were employed. In 1900 this percentage had increased to 5.6. It is also shown that the percentage of single women in gainful occupations has declined since 1890, while that of married, widowed and divorced, in each case, has increased.

OLD WORLD NOTABLES

Premier Balfour, so it is said, is putting on fat.

Friends of Lord Curzon predict that he will yet be the grand lama of Tibet.

Herbert, son of the late W. E. Gladstone, has spent half his life in the House of Commons. He is 50 years of age.

William Waldorf Astor of London has just added \$1,000,000 worth of beautiful property to his American holdings.

Sir Norman Lockyer has been elected president of a new society for the popularizing of science called the British Science Guild.

Sir George Eydenham Clarke, secretary of the British defense committee, has been governor of Victoria and filled many foreign missions.

At a recent auction sale in Paris letters by Thiers, Castelnau-Perrier, Carnot, Gaury, MacMahon and Faure sold from 45 cents to \$3.40 each.

Hugo Gorlitz, at one time Paderewski's manager, says he has discovered two young Viennese girls whose talents will astound the world.

The eminent German astronomer, Wilhelm Forster, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the date when he received his doctor's degree.

Shaban Bey, a native prince of the Albanians, is in London trying to obtain funds for the purpose of continuing the insurance against Turkey.

The MacGregor celebrated a birthday recently. He is the fifth baronet of Edinburg, in the house of Balguldrie, a place bought by the first baronet in 1708.

Queen Alexandra has had a replica made of Mr. Hughes' portrait of her in her coronation robes, and will send it as a gift to the capital of her native country.

Dr. Lorenz is said to have received an offer of \$40,000 to reduce the congenital hip dislocation of the small son of a brewer in the United States, the name not being given.

Lord and Lady Roberts will visit the grave of their son in South Africa this fall. The young man, a lieutenant, was killed during the Gen. Buller's attack on the Tugela river.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Whole State Likely to Benefit by Giving Chicago a New Charter.

Every voter in Illinois should know that an amendment to the constitution is pending. It is the duty of every voter to vote on every constitutional question submitted to the electors by the General Assembly. This proposed amendment is unusual in that it applies only to one city in the State—Chicago. It is in reality an enabling act. It ratified it will lift certain constitutional restrictions from the Legislature and enable that body to provide a special charter for the great city on the lake.

Chicago, it appears, needs a new charter which will give the city broader powers in conducting its local government. Ever since the cities and villages act, provided by the Constitution of 1870, went into effect Chicago has felt that the provisions of that act were too restrictive. The rapid growth of the city, its cosmopolitan character, its widely varied interests, and the problems in municipal government which these create have for years been a serious embarrassment.

The many taxing bodies work confusion not only to the levying of taxes, but to the economical and effective application of the revenues. Consolidation has long been demanded, and no one disputes that by such change of system the city would be greatly benefited. Township government in the city has long been worse than useless, and the evils of the system of justices of the peace and police magistrates are notorious. The evils that it is proposed to remove under the proposed amendment and the new charter that will follow are of the kind that cannot be wiped out in any other way.

The amendment itself changes no existing law. It does not empower the Legislature to change any law for any part of the State outside of Chicago. It cannot change any law applying to that city to the detriment of the rest of the State. Chicago will continue to pay the same proportion of State taxes as now. Every citizen of the State should mark his ballot in favor of the amendment. It is endorsed in the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition platforms.

CAMPAIGN CRANKS.

What Some Frank Aves Doing to Make Managers Miserable.

Campaign cranks, like the potato bug, are ubiquitous, tenacious and exceedingly difficult to dispose of. The crop seems largest and most pestiferous during the regular quadrennial spasm incident to the election of a President, and this year promises to be as fruitful as any in this respect. Already the clamorous horde have begun to appear at headquarters, each having for sale some idea or device that is sure to be a vote winner. So far songs and campaign buttons seem to be in the lead.

One old chap, with dyed whiskers and flashy clothes, bobbed up serenely, offering a song which starts off with the inspiring words, "How old is Ann, boys? How old is Ann?" One woman, who called at Republican headquarters, "produced from the folds of her shabby dress a package from which she proudly drew forth an elaborate silk handkerchief containing a likeness of President Roosevelt in the center. She wanted the committee to take 100,000 of these for distribution among the voters and thought about \$8 apiece would be a fair price for them. Artists with oil paintings of the candidates appear frequently, and one industrious person thought he ought to be permitted to furnish a painting of President Roosevelt for each of the 36 Assembly district headquarters at the rate of \$150 a painting. Another man had an empty peanut shell containing several small portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, which would be seen when the shell was broken. He thought it would be a grand idea to distribute these erections among the peanut vendors of New York City, to be sold with the "real thing."

Dr. A. Conna Doyle is a fine cricketer. Prof. Arrhenius says the sun's corona weighs 25,000,000 tons. Stephen Powers, a well-known Georgia editor and author, died recently. Bictorian Marote, chief of the Pueblo Timbas Indians, is dead at Ysleta, Texas. Horace Boies is the only ex-Governor of Iowa making a specialty of fine stock on his farm. Eliphaz N. Potter, nephew of Bishop Potter, has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Assistant Postmaster General Wynne will visit north Wales on his trip abroad. His parents came from there. Thomas F. Kiehl, champion all around athlete of the world, has won 1,500 prizes in the last sixteen years. Senator Berry of Arkansas is a fruit grower on a large scale, his apple orchards being the finest in his section. Sir William Macgregor, the new Governor of Newfoundland, is an M. D., a K. C. M. G., and an LL. D. twice over. Guffy Jones, the "reptile king," living at Ananiam, Pa., has just received an order from Europe for 10,000 snakeskins. Judge George W. De Camp, now living at Emporia, Kan., was "the best man" at the wedding of James G. Blaine. W. L. Estabrooke of Monson, Me., was for years before his death the only official of the Monson railroad, eight miles in length. Major W. W. Sewers, now president of the National Educational Association, is a veteran newspaper man of Montgomery, Ala. Senatorial courtesy is not wasted on Mr. Kearns of Utah. He is the strongest man in the chamber, and a blow from his good right fist is a pretty certain knockout. The first Chinese-American citizen to vote in New York will exercise his right of franchise this fall. He is Chew Ngon Wing, a native of San Francisco, 80 years old. Dr. George I. Adams of the geological branch of the United States survey will organize a branch of government service near Lima, Peru, for hydrologic and hydrographic work.



Was Washington once the site of a great city, long forgotten, unknown to the modern archaeologists? Did there live and thrive on the North American continent a race prior to the Aztecs? Are there treasures of art buried under the soil of this capital? Wherefore, then, the mysteries of stone just unearthed in the digging for the foundations of the new building for the House of Representatives? Far below the foundations of the houses destroyed to make room for the new edifice these fragments have appeared, and the memory of man today runs not back to the time when such structures were there as to call for these deep-laid bases. Nor do the oldest inhabitants know of any one who remembers having seen or heard of such. Washington was built upon virgin soil, so far as city creation was concerned, in the judgment of its founders. Here were farms and small dwellings, a minor house or two, and an unbroken record of freedom from the inroads of the city-makers. The North American Indians did not build cities. They did not dig into the soil to found their structures. Here, then, is a problem for the historians and the archaeologists to solve.

The first payment of \$2,000,000 on account of the purchase of the friars' land in the Philippines, has been authorized by the War Department. There has been on deposit in New York since last December the fund of \$7,230,000 realized from the sale of bonds authorized to be issued in purchase of the friars' lands, and a draft for this first payment will be made on the Bank of England, which will pay over the money to the Sociedad Agrícola del Ultramar. The completion of these purchases has been very much delayed, as great difficulties were experienced in securing a closer title from the friars, owing to the fact that in many cases the orders attempted to convey their lands to private individuals and business corporations to prevent their seizure at the time of the Philippine insurrection.

The attention of Colonel Edwards, of the insular bureau, was recently called to an advertisement appearing in the newspapers offering to furnish reliable and exact information to securing remunerative employment with the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila. This advertisement states: "This information cannot be obtained from Washington or any other source." Colonel Edwards states that all necessary data to enable one to make intelligent application for examination with a view to appointment in the insular government service will be promptly furnished, gratuitously, either by the insular bureau of the War Department, at Washington, or by the United States Civil Service Commission, also at Washington, upon request.

Postmaster General Payne said the other day that the postoffice officials of Great Britain and Germany had agreed to co-operate with him in persuading the next postal congress, which meets in May, to agree to a reduction of the rate of international letter postage to two cents a half-ounce. If he succeeds in getting the rate of postage on foreign letters reduced it will mean considerable to hundreds of thousands of foreign-born Americans, who still correspond with the old folks at home.

From the report of Commissioner Ware, it appears that there were 804,702 names on the pension rolls of the United States July 1, a loss of 1,783 during the year. The cost to the government for the year was \$144,712,787, which was about \$3,000,000 more than in 1903. One widow and two daughters of soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and one survivor and 918 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812 are now on the rolls.

Nevada has fewer pensioners than any other State in the Union, according to the latest report of the Commissioner of Pensions. Pennsylvania, with nearly a hundred and one thousand, heads the list, and is followed by Ohio, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan and Kansas in that order, with the rest of the States and territories following, till Alaska is reached, with sixty-one soldiers drawing government money.

The applications for patents during the last fiscal year broke all previous records, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents. There were 50,321 applications for mechanical patents and 2,554 applications for trade marks. There were 31,970 patents and 2,213 trademarks granted. The total receipts of the office were \$1,003,880; expenditures, \$1,400,124.

R. M. Arango, a graduate of one of the American technical schools, has been appointed consulting engineer on the staff of Chief Engineer Wallace in the Panama Canal construction. He is charged to assist in building an aqueduct to supply the City of Panama with water. It also is proposed in the interest of the health of the employees to lay pipe lines to supply fresh and pure water to the great force of laborers at the Culebra cut and at other camps along the line of work.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

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A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

I shall be a candidate for re-nomination, for a second term, to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Lewis O. Brockway.

The strongest argument the Republicans have in the present campaign is their appeal to the business interests of the country. There is really little, if any politics, which is fundamental, left for discussion. It is admitted that the once paramount issues of free silver, a high tariff or free trade, have quite disappeared. Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for vice-president, says it is a mistake to speak of the Democratic party as a free-trade party. He says West Virginia is a tariff state, and he himself is a high tariff man. These questions have virtually disappeared, the only problem left is how shall our interstate and foreign commerce be promoted and protected? Last year our foreign commerce reached \$2,480,000,000, and in the immediate future it will increase vastly. How shall we recover our own carrying trade? How shall we re-adjust the tariff so that it will not be burdensome and not promote monopoly? How shall we promote agriculture and manufactures? These are business propositions of interest alike to all sections of the country.

It is no good argument in favor of electing a democratic President that all parties in the Pennsylvania coal regions are preparing for another great strike in 1906. It is asserted that in anticipation of this event one of the coal companies has stored 680,000 tons of anthracite coal at Landingville, Pa. If President Roosevelt is in the White House at that time he may be called upon to again bring an agreement between the mine operators and their employees. There is little sense in anticipating trouble; it will be time enough to cross the bridge when it is reached. The claim is put forth that the operators were coerced by pressure from the White House when the first strike settlement was made, and that there has been rankling discontent ever since. If another strike does occur, like the last one, it will be settled. The American people will never consent to allow a socialistic or plutocratic volcano to exist in Pennsylvania ready to burst forth at any time to the destruction of the business interests of the country.

The republican campaign in Indiana is being waged with great vigor. Early in October Senator Beveridge, fresh from his vacation in Maine, will start on a speaking tour of the state. Congressman Fred Landis will participate in five joint debates. Senator Allison, of Iowa, has agreed to make at least one speech in the state. Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, is also on the Indiana stump. The state is making rapid progress in several directions. Automobiles have been introduced for rural free delivery, with an immense saving in time. The oil wells yielded an income in 1903 of \$10,000,000, the output being 9,177,722 barrels. Agriculture and manufactures thrive. With all this material prosperity and republican oratory, it is the opinion of prominent Republicans that the Book of Fate contains the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

The present Presidential campaign is said to be quite unlike any heretofore known. The people do not express any curiosity; they appear to have made up their minds; the prairie grass fails to take fire. Everywhere there is an extraordinary calm. Even the assertion that Taggart is to throw a big pot of money into Indiana, fails to astonish the Hoosiers. It will take a tremendous pot to induce them to vote away their present commercial prosperity, or even to change the policy of the national government, which has so successfully safeguarded their interests during the past seven years.

A very considerable number of Democratic newspapers, especially in New York, have indulged in a good deal of grumbling and fault-finding regarding the manner in which the campaign is being prosecuted. Quite naturally Mr. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., asks them to map out a safe; sane and practical plan which will ensure the election of Judge Parker. This is more than any of them can do. It is hard to make headway against solid facts which tell in favor of the present condition of affairs.

Besides their frugal diet of rice and vegetables with a little fish the Japanese are teaching the world many new things connected with the carrying on of war. It is said that each soldier of the Mikado has a fish line in his belt; that he carries a small tea-kettle, and a fan. He takes a bath every chance he gets, and is making a very extensive use of the telephone. It is evident they have extracted all they can out of Western civilization and have determined to improve upon it.

Few Reach Extreme Old Age.
Insurance tables show that one German in 100,000 lived to be 100 years old.

The price of bread has gone up in England, owing to the belief that there is a shortage in the world's wheat crop. England will be forced to take all the surplus food stuffs the United States can spare, and pay for it, too, in gold. This will bring additional prosperity to the agriculturists of America, and will rapidly extinguish any deficit there may be in the Treasury. For the Americans are liberal buyers in the foreign markets, and imports will increase hand in hand with exports.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, declares that he will carry that State anyway. This remark was called forth by the rumor that the Standard Oil Company had ordered a suspension of work throughout the state, which would effect 1,500 men. It is said that three fourths of these men are Republicans. Representative Dayton, backs up Senator Scott, and affirms that the state is safe for the Republicans by from 25,000 to 30,000.

The American Banker's Association recently held a meeting in New York City. When the roll was called,—north, east, south and west,—encouraging accounts were given of the condition of business in all parts of the country, represented by the bankers. It is fair to assume that the people as a whole will not vote to change these conditions.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and Solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off. Moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Beavers Cut off Water for Engines.
Many curious stories have been told about beavers and their ways. Some of the lumbermen in Maine say they are flooding their timber lands to such an extent that they should have less protection by law, while visitors to our lakes and ponds find them a great attraction.

The "biggest" beavers, in a way, that we have heard of reside in Redington township near the Eastis branch of the Phillips and Rangeley Railroad. Their home is on a stream that supplies water for engines. A few weeks ago the engine crew stopped for water and found, to their surprise, that the stream was dry. It was only dry for a few days, however, and the water began to run again without any apparent cause for the change.

Then a man followed up the brook to investigate, and a mile and a half or so up he found a nice beaver pond. The beavers had dammed the stream for their own purposes and when their pond was full the overflow went into the stream, and then the engine could have the water.—Maine Woodsman.

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pineules. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pineules at once. Sold by Swan's drug store.

For Millionaires Only.
P. C. Wiest, a New York millionaire, is leader in a project for the establishment of a hamlet to be inhabited exclusively by the families of men worth seven or more figures. It is to be located about midway between New York and Dover, Pa., where a farm has been purchased. Each of the ten proposed abodes will have seven acres and there will be a small park besides.

Glass a Good Writing Surface.
Glass is used as a writing surface of the desks in an English postoffice. It answers its purpose well, and is easily kept clean.

Peculiarity of Arctic Circle.
There is neither thunder nor lightning within the Arctic circle.

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



Humour of the Day
Secret of Success.
"My success as a fiction writer," remarked the man with the ink stained fingers, "has enabled me to pile up quite a large bank balance."
"Indeed?" exclaimed the new club member. "It's queer I never happened to get hold of any of your books."
"Oh, I don't write books," replied the literary party. "My specialty is writing advertisements for summer resorts."

Handicapped.
She was back from Europe. "Weren't you afraid over there?" we asked, "you a lone young woman, among all those foreigners?"
"No," she said. "The only time I wished to be a man was the day I got home to America."

"Because I didn't have a cent, and a woman can't go around touching her friends, you know."

Looking for a Cinch.
Tommy—Are you and sister Ethel going to get married?
Mr. Steddy—Why—er—what put such a question into your head, Tommy?

Tommy—O, nothin', only Billy Daly wanted to bet me a nickel against a cent that the match'd never come off, and I'd like a little inside information.—Puck.

Just Wishing.
Ragson Tatters—Wat yer so quiet about?
Weary Walker—Jest wishin'. Wishin' I had ter pay for all de rides I ever took on de railroad—
Ragson Tatters—What?
Weary Walker—An' den wishin' I hadn't took 'em, but had saved me money for booze.

Not Just What He Meant.
He—I believe congratulations are in order. Pray accept mine.
She—What for?
He—I heard you were engaged.
She—You're late. I've been married for two months to Mr. Roller.
He—Oh, I beg pardon. How stupid! I'm so sorry.

Overheard at the Stock Yards.
"You can't make a purse out of a pig's ear, you know."
"No," replied the son of a wealthy packer, "but I know of a man who made a fortune out of bristles."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Automania.
"Herbert has been running an auto so long that he had forgotten all about horseback riding."
"What did he do when the horse balked?"
"He crawled under it to see what was the matter."

At Newport.
"The Bullions are having a little retiring room put in their new home, close to the front entrance."
"What's that for?"
"That's where the guests are to be searched before they leave the house."

Thorough.
"What do you think of this idea of compellin' de saloons to sell good liquor?" said Meandering Mike.
"It's a great scheme," answered Plodding Pete. "But dey ought to go a step furdur an' make 'em give it away."

Trembler.



Mrs. Peck—Good gracious, Henry, how do you wear out your socks so?
Henry—Why, you see, my dear, you make me shake in my shoes so much.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Previous Engagement.
Smithers—We should like you to dine with us in three weeks from today.
Blithers (trying to lie out of it)—I would be delighted to do it, but I must attend a funeral that day.

About the Size of It.
"What is the secret of true happiness?" asked the Ludlow youth.
"The secret of true happiness," replied the Cumminsville sage, "is to have what you want when you want it."

Easily Converted.
"The physicians say," remarked young Slowboy, "that kissing is dangerous and must go."
"Well," replied Miss Swiftnigh, "I'm ready; so let it go."

Feminine Diplomacy.
He (10:30 p. m.)—Miss Nellie, I wish you would sing that dear old song, "Backward, Turn Backward, O Time, in Thy Flight." It is a particular favorite of mine.
She—I would dearly love to favor you, but I'm afraid my singing would wake father. Suppose we compromise the matter by turning the clock back an hour.

His View of It.
"A carrier pigeon on the wing," said the fancier, "is the very poetry of motion."

"You mean," said the unsuccessful rhymster, "that it has the motion of poetry, don't you? No matter how often or how far you send it out it's sure to come back."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Three Women and One Secret.
Ella—Bella told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.

Stella—She's a mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her.
Ella—Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me; so don't tell her I did.—The Jester.

Sensitive.



Fair passenger—What are the wild waves saying?
Uneasy escort—I think they are geying me, judging from the queer way I feel.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Ideal and the Real.
"What a change a woman can make in a man's life?" sighed the very young man.
"Right you are, my boy," rejoined the scanty haired man who had been up against the matrimonial game for 12 1/2 years, "and what a lot of change she requires while doing it."

Felt Fortunate.
"There you are, sir!" exclaimed the barber, as he yanked the towel from his victim's neck after removing his whiskers. "Feel better now, sir?"
"Sure," answered the whiskerless party. "A man naturally feels good after getting out of a bad scrape."

Similar But Different.
"A widow," remarked the very young man, "always has words of praise for her late husband."
"Yes," rejoined the man with the absent hair, "but it's different with the sleepy wife when her illegitimate meanders in about 2 a. m."

Suspicious.
Mrs. A.—So you insist on your husband referring to the girl in his office as typist?
Mrs. Z.—Yes. He is always talking about buying ribbons for his typewriter and I want to be quite sure which one he means.

No Real Joy.
Deacon Jones—In that better land I fully believe there will be no classes, but all will be on the same level.
Mrs. Niffle—Mercy! Don't you think that would be perfectly disgusting? Nobody to look down upon?—Boston Transcript.

Their Shyness.
"So their engagement is broken?"
"Yes; they were both too shy to get married."
"What?"
"Well, you see, he was shy of money, and she got shy of him when she found it out."

Not a Doubter.
"Do you believe," queried the maid, "that suffering and severe trials purify the character?"
"Certainly," replied the old bachelor. "I've heard of several cases where men were reformed by getting married."

Kentucky View.
"Say, colonel," said the young man with the paper, "I see that down south they are finding snakes in cabbage."
"You don't say, suh!" replied the surprised colonel. "Who is it that has invented a way of distilling cabbage?"

Matter of Necessity.
He—I suppose you hold that a man should never deceive his wife?
She—Oh, no; I wouldn't go as far as that. How would it be possible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her?—Boston Transcript.

Comment on Existing Things.
Barnes—Howes was quite indignant when he heard what you were about. He says you can't make a fool of him.
Shedd—Of course not; but I can direct public attention to what is already in existence.

Feminine Charity.
He—Miss Dimpleton has teeth like pearls.
She—That probably accounts for it.
He—Accounts for what?
She—The fact that she is dumb as an oyster.



Richardson's
Superlative
Rugs
Make
House
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ing a
Easy.

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WORLD'S BEST
— LIQUID AND DRY —
Ayling Bros., 14 Madison Ave., Chicago.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon

Antioch, Illinois.
Colts Castrated at the old time price of \$1.00 each.

Mother Love.
Do you remember, long and long ago, When griefs came—weighty griefs that meet a child— And you went in to her to sob your woe, How patiently and soothingly she smiled? Do you remember how she healed each bruise And stopped the hurt that came from slip or fall? How suddenly the little pain you'd lose. At: "It is nothing—nothing much, at all."

Do you remember how, long, long ago, You would awaken, trembling in your fright, When fearsome things, which only children know, Were peering wildly at you from the wall. Do you remember how she made you see They were but hawing shadows on the wall. And how she wove into a lullaby Her: "It is nothing—nothing much, at all?"

And you remember, long and long ago, How every little fret of night or day, Before her tallman, when whispered low, Would vanish, would be driven quite away. And you remember, too, how each soft word A never happiness to you would call, As though the joys of youth came when they heard Her: "It is nothing—nothing much, at all."

And can you hear it now? Of all the rest That life has let us keep within our hold, This memory must be the very best— This precious thing that is not bought or sold. When days are dark and nights are saddened, now, Out from the shrouding silence does there fall While her cool fingers seem to touch the brow, This: "It is nothing—nothing much, at all!" —W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

The Threatened Danger.
Charles W. Price, editor of the Electrical Review, returned last week from a fishing expedition to the Thousand Islands. While silent respecting his piscatorial luck, he brought with him a timely political story that he believes spellbinders could digest with profit. It was at the Lotus club that he told of meeting in the cafe of a Clayton Inn two loquacious and argumentative Hilberians, who between them were settling affairs of state off-hand. Finally one of them, hammering the table with a heavy fist, impressively said:

"After all is said and done, the great masses of the p-a-y-pul must constitute the bulk of the population!" His fellow-debater, after a moment's pause to properly consider this weighty pronouncement, with a manner still more impressive, replied:

"True for you—unless they are put into a hopeless minority by the overwhelming numbers of the privileged few!"—New York Times.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Judge Also a "Scorcher."
A Welsh magistrate recently had an automobile "scorching" case on his docket for trial. On the night before the case was to come up his honor was staying at a village twenty-five miles from the town in which court was to be held. The judge slept a bit too well that night and awoke late. It was necessary for him to hurry in order to reach the scene of his judicial duties on time. He hired a motor car for the occasion and accomplished the twenty-five miles well inside of an hour, reaching his bench in ample season to hear the case and fine the other reckless driver \$25 for exceeding the time limit. The judge did not see the joke, either.

Valuable Egg to Be Sold.
An egg, rarer even than that of the great auk, is about to figure in an English sale room. This is the product of the reek, which was at one time a native of Madagascar. The egg is equal in size to half a dozen ostrich eggs.

Women Know No Birthdays.
Among female Moors birthday celebrations are unknown. A Moorish woman considers it a point of honor to be absolutely ignorant of her age.

Pineapple acts like a poultice. Sold by Swan's drug store.

\$1.00

PURCHASES A \$3.00 PEN

THE CELTRIC

Model 2

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ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mrs. C. G. Nelson has gone to Colorado on a visit.

Miss Cora Wallace is now visiting with relatives at Grayslake.

Mrs. Stratton has been very ill the past week.

Mrs. James MacLean spent Saturday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rowling were in Waukegan Friday.

Hattie Miller and Anna Sugar went to Grayslake Saturday.

Mrs. Westlake and children spent last week in Spring Grove.

Harold Harbaugh was an Antioch caller on Saturday.

Mrs. Webster of Chicago has been visiting Mrs. H. Potter.

Mrs. J. McMahon spent Tuesday in Chicago this week.

Mrs. George Kuhaup of Antioch was in Lake Villa this week.

Mr. Charles Fairman is moving his family to Chicago for the winter.

Mrs. Cragg has returned to her home in South Dakota.

Mrs. Charles Hamlin was in Grayslake Tuesday.

Mrs. P. Laughlin has company from Kenosha visiting her.

Mr. James MacLean spent Sunday at home.

Roscoe Daniels' parents took him to Chicago Saturday to a hospital where he is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Charles Hamlin and Mrs. James MacLean attended the W. O. T. U. county convention held at Gurnee last Friday.

Miss Elizabeth Webb and brother Ray of Antioch were calling on Miss Helen MacLean Saturday.

Quite a number of the Antioch people attended the services held in the M. E. church here last Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. James Kerr on Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Epworth League topic for next Sunday is The Sacred Writings (Bible study rally day) 2 Tim. 11, 14-17. Miss Lida E. Lee, leader.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. Edwards of Hickory is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Harvey.

Mrs. Lawson spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. N. White spent Monday at Waukegan.

Mrs. Sadie Mead and children returned from Elburn on Monday where they spent the past week.

Mrs. J. T. Morrill, who spent the past few weeks with her son at Beloit, returned home Saturday.

The Grayslake Cemetery society will meet at the home of Mrs. Anna Hendee, Oct. 6. Visitors welcome.

The Congregational church aid society will meet at the church Wednesday afternoon. Supper will be served.

Mrs. Muratt who has been sick for some time with rheumatism and heart trouble is still very ill.

Misses Flossie and Alice Strang who have been quite ill the past four weeks are now able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartry, Sr., who spent the summer at Fourth lake, have rented the house Mr. Cremens bought of Dr. Rickey and will move here.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Harvey and Mr. Broeupp and bride will occupy the rooms over the bank building vacated by Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Barstow has bought a place at Wheaton and will move his family there next week. Mr. and Mrs. Barstow have been faithful workers in church and choir and their departure from here is much regretted by their many friends.

MILLBURN, ILL.

The regular monthly song service will be next Sunday evening.

Junior Endeavor Saturday Oct. 1 at 2:00 o'clock.

Miss Dale of Kenosha visited with Maybelle and Sadie Irving last week.

Mrs. R. Pantall has been visiting with her daughter Mrs. Adams of Chicago Lawn.

Bear in mind the Autumn Festival, Friday evening, Sept. 30 at Masonic hall.

Maybelle Irving will entertain the Jolly Workers Club on Saturday Oct. 8.

Miss K. L. Smith, Mr. F. T. Lee and George Gerrity were Chicago visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Strang and Miss Carrie Bader are seeing the sights at the St. Louis fair.

O. E. Topic—Oct 2, How we are in training to succeed others. Deut. 34: 7-12; Josh. 1: 1-2. Jesse Donnan, leader.

Nourishment in Onions.
The onion is the most nourishing of all vegetables.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Mrs. M. L. Galiger has been enjoying a trip in Nebraska and Iowa.

The school is doing good work under the management of Miss R. B. Caine.

Miss Myrtle Wilkinson was the guest of Grace Galiger recently.

M. L. Galiger and daughter Grace and niece Miss Mabel Corkill were Woodstock visitors last week.

Allie Simes and sisters Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Reid were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Nelson at this place recently.

Mrs. Martin Freund and Mrs. Lay of Johnsburg visited at F. L. Galigers on Tuesday.

Rose Snyder has returned to her home in Chicago after a pleasant visit with her brothers family at this place.

Several of our citizens have been busy for the past few weeks traveling the roads in this vicinity which is a much needed improvement.

The residents of East Fox Lake are desirous of calling the attention of the public to the fact that they have a young inventor in their midst, in the person of Fred W. Atwell. The following is a list of his inventions some of which are being patented.

Improved spring neck yoke, improved spring pulverizer, improved spring wrench, improved barn door roller, improved nutless buggy wheel, spokeless bicycle, punctureless bicycle, plow clevis, swivel clevis, hose detacher, single and double bridge bit in one, carpenter's reversible saw, fire arms to shoot any sized shell, improved spring axe handle, combination mower and hay rake, self closing stove damper, harness attachment and an unspillable reversible cuspidor.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. A. Craig, of Mukwonago, visited at Geo. Booth's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gersfetter and daughter, of Chicago, Sundayed at Geo. Booth's.

Alec Bailey, of Glenn Ellyn, called on his cousin, Mrs. Geo. Patrick on Monday.

Arthur Edgar was in Kenosha last week attending court.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are entertaining a brother-in-law and niece from Nebraska.

Mr. Kennedy and family spent Saturday and Sunday at Fox Lake.

Mrs. Newell Parks is entertaining a sister from Milwaukee.

It is reported that Tom Feremer has sold his place to Otting Bros., of Chicago.

Mrs. Aichtenberg and Mrs. Terpinning spent part of last week with the Misses Harkness near Burlington.

Little Ruth Morgan, of Wilmet, visited her aunt, Mrs. Will Knechtman, on Thursday.

Mrs. Watson is very sick with a cancer. Mrs. Tom Madden, of Wilmet, is caring for her.

Mrs. Middlebrook (nee Jesse Benedict) of Vermont, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Patrick spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Winchell, of Randall.

The C. E. S. will give a Cob Web Social at the home of Mrs. Havens on Friday evening, Sept. 30. An invitation is extended to all.

The Misses Susie and Cora Reynolds, of Randall, spent Sunday with Mrs. H. Robbins and Frank Stewart, and attended services at the church in the afternoon.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Any remedy to be effective must be applied inside, right at the seat of the trouble. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube, with a nozzle, so that it reaches inside and applies the remedy where it is most needed. Manzan strengthens the blood vessels and nerves so that piles are impossible. Manzan relieves the pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools and cures. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Nationalities Among Russians.
The Russian population represents 110 nationalities, the three great stock being Finns, Tartans and Slavs.

Seventy Students

Are now at Work
at the
**College of
Commerce**

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OTIS L. TRENARY,
Principal.

Kenosha, - Wisconsin

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Smith will spend a few weeks visiting her parents.

Mr. Lacey, of Chicago, was the guest of Mrs. Ellis last Saturday and Sunday.

Harvey Gainer spent Saturday in Chicago.

A comparatively large crowd greeted Gov. LaFollette at the opera house last Monday.

Mrs. C. B. Gaines and children have just returned after spending a four week's trip, visiting relatives in the east.

Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Stevens were surprised last Friday by the arrival of their daughter and grandchildren.

Miss Brosia Williams returned Saturday after having spent a week with Miss Nellie Raut, of Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Watkins accompanied by Miss Mame Bacon started for the St. Louis Fair on Tuesday last.

Miss Grace Ellis returned to Madison last Thursday, where she will complete her college course.

Road Commissioner Pete Curtis has been busy the last week putting in a drain through Main street.

Many of the farmers around Bristol deem it wise to begin cutting their corn now, as there have been several heavy frosts of late.

Mr. Chas. Cotting, of Nebraska, who has been visiting his sister, left for Richmond, Ill. From there he will return to his home at Red Cloud.

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the mucus, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes; wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and Whooping Cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Tommy's Suspicion.
My daddy says that when he was a boy, he never cried. Never run away from school to go swimming, never failed to cut a lickin', never failed to do as he was bid. (Well, maybe daddy didn't, then—But gran'ma says he did.)

My daddy brags a lot about the way boys acted when he was a boy. (Gee but they must have been most angels then!) He says he never dared to peep beneath the cake-box lid. (Well, maybe not; but, any way, My gran'ma says he did.)

"I never tied a tie can't I say—honest! that's just what he said! Says daddy, 'An' I never carved My initials with a knife in great big glaring capitals on the piano lid. (That's what he told me solemnly—But gran'ma says he did.)

"I never cared for circuses An' brass bands an' such things" (Say—honest! that's just what he said!) "An' tops an' devil slings, I never waited after school To lick some other kid." (He says he never done those things—But gran'ma says he did.)

Say! but my gran'ma's mighty wise; She knew my daddy when He was a little runt, an' says He was a terror, then. He says he never cut up none The times he was a kid— (I know I ought to believe him, but My gran'ma says he did!) —Lowell Otis Reese in Leslie's Weekly.

New York Capital Punishment.
During a celebrated murder trial in New York city two Irishmen were among the many interested spectators.

"Sure the evidence will convict the prisoner," remarked one. "Not only convict him, but will hang him," returned the other.

"Man alive! They don't hang murderers in New York!" "Well, what do they do with them?" "Kill them with elocation."

That awful grinding, stabbing pain in the back is from the kidneys. A dose of Pineules will cure it over night. Pineules is a new discovery put up in a new way. A delightful remedy and specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Sold by Swan's drug store.

A report from Commercial Agent Jackson, at Leeds, says there is a good opening for Canadian fruit in England. The apple and plum crops have been a failure. Last year England imported 60,000 tons of apples and pears. Of this amount Canada sent 200 tons.—Detroit News.

Monster Halibut.
A halibut of extraordinarily large dimensions was landed at Scarborough, England, by the screw trawler Magneta, of Hull, which was fishing out of the port. The fish was over two yards long and measured a yard in girth. It weighed 13st. 7lb.

Gravity.
An observing schoolboy wrote this short essay: "Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeable when the apples are falling from the trees."

American Trout for Swiss.
American rainbow trout have been acclimated successfully in the Lake of Constance, and further experiments are to be made with them elsewhere in Switzerland.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

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Breakfast Blend Coffee 20c.
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Nails and Field Fencing at Lowest Price in Years.
Fall and Winter Dry Goods now Arriving Daily.
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Closing Out Sale Gents \$1.00 Shirts at 50c.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE

Theford's Black-Draught comes nearer regulating the entire system and keeping the body in health than any other medicine made. It is always ready in any emergency to treat ailments that are frequent in any family, such as indigestion, biliousness, colds, diarrhoea, and stomach aches.

Theford's Black-Draught is the standard, never-failing remedy for stomach, bowel, liver and kidney troubles. It is a cure for the domestic ills which so frequently summon the doctor. It is as good for children as it is for grown persons. A dose of this medicine every day will soon cure the most obstinate case of dyspepsia or constipation, and when taken as directed brings quick relief.

DANVILLE, ILL., Dec. 23, 1902.
Theford's Black-Draught has been our family doctor for five years and we want no other. When any of us feel badly we take a dose and are all right in twelve hours. We have spent lots of money for doctor bills, but get along just as well with Black-Draught. —J. H. HADEN.

Ask your dealer for a package of Theford's Black-Draught and if he does not keep it send 25c. to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a package will be mailed to you.

THEFORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT

BEE'S Laxative **HONEY AND TAR**
An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels. Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

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Pineule Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.
Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

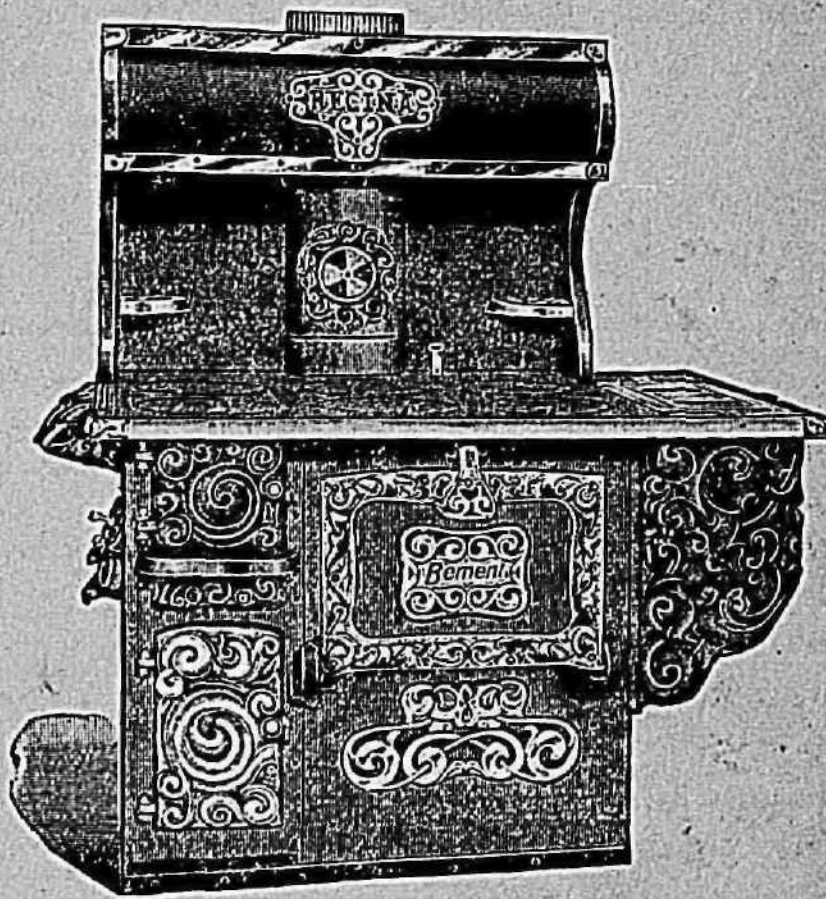
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FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS
Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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I sell it. Why? Because I give you better goods for less money. And I still have a few bargains in Shoes left from the Hegeman stock at 25 cents on the dollar.

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Grayslake, Ill.

The Sea Scourge

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"Ha!" uttered Paul, starting. "Then he knew of my flight at that time! Buffo Burnington has betrayed me!" "Why—did you trust that man with your secret?" "Yes, I thought he was my friend." "Then you were most woefully deceived. He was in the cabin all the evening, and once, when I slipped in upon them, he was showing the captain a letter. It was written with a pencil." "That was mine!" gasped Paul. "Oh, fool—fool—that I have been!"

Again the youth wished he had never written that letter; but now the wish came with different feelings from those he experienced before. But it was now too late indeed! When they reached the clearing where the horses had been kept, the day was just breaking, and it was soon evident that the captain was going to the brig, for he turned into the path which led that way. Just as the sun made its appearance over the high headland of the cape, the party stopped upon the beach opposite to where the brig lay, and Laroon made a signal for a boat. Just then, too, the other boat made its appearance, just coming in sight around a curve in the river, and both parties reached the brig about the same time. The four men who had come from their night's watch by the river bank were not a little surprised at seeing their young master thus brought back to the brig. They reported themselves to the first lieutenant, however, who had charge of the deck, and he bade them remain by the mast until the captain could see them. Laroon at that moment came up, and turning to the coxswain of the boat he asked him where he had been all night.

"Been waiting for Mr. Paul, sir," replied the old salt. "Very well, that will do." So the boatmen went forward, while the captain turned in the opposite direction, leading Mary, who still wore her sailor's suit, by the hand. The maiden's bundle of clothing had been brought along, and she was conducted to a state room, and there bidden to resume her own garb.

CHAPTER XV.

Paul walked moodily up and down the quarter deck, and no one came there to trouble him. Once he had seen Buffo Burnington since he had returned, but it was only for a moment. That individual had come up the fore hatch, but upon seeing Paul on deck he went immediately back. That alone would have been enough to convince the young man that Burnington was the betrayer. Of course he felt the most utter contempt and indignation toward the dark-looking man, but yet he could not see through the whole of it. The young man was walking thus when the steward came and told him that the captain would see him in the cabin.

Paul at once obeyed the summons, and when he entered the cabin he found Mary there, habited in her own garb, and looking very pale. She sat away in one corner, but when Paul came in she quickly arose and went to meet him. "Stop," said the pirate captain. "You may be sent together, if you wish."

Accordingly Paul sat down upon the softly cushioned seat which extended all around the cabin. He looked into Laroon's face, and he found an expression there which was beyond his power to translate. But Mary left him not long for study.

"Paul," he said, speaking very calmly and candidly, but yet revealing something of his black eyes which gave him the name of "Black Eye" Paul. "I have sent for you to let you into a secret which I mean ever to have kept from you. You may think that I have never loved you—that I have never cared for you more than any other man or boy who may have been under me. Now, why have you wished to flee from me?"

"Because I loathe the life I am here forced to lead. I allude to the dark, condemning crime that surrounds me on every hand, and the atmosphere of which I am forced to breathe."

"Ah, you fear the gallows?" "No, sir, I fear God and my own soul."

"Well, perhaps you do. But now tell me why you would have taken Mary with you?" "For the self-same reason on her part."

"What did you mean to do with your charge after you had got clear?" "I meant to place her in a position where she could have been contented and happy."

"And Mary had consented to become your wife?" "I had consented, sir," replied Mary, frankly. "Then I shall never believe in the instincts of nature more," uttered the captain, looking first upon the youth and then upon the maiden. "Paul," he added, changing his tone to one of deep import, "I have tried to deceive you. You are not my child!"

At any other time the young man would have received this announcement with joy; but now a terrible fear struck to his heart, and his brow grew cold with a freezing moisture.

some strong cause for it—and that cause has now most surely come. But you don't seem very happy at having found a sister. How is it with you, Mary? Are you not glad you have found a brother?" The maiden gazed up into her inter-locutor's face, but she did not speak. Her face had now turned to an ashy pallor, and her hands were moving about her throat and bosom as though there were a sense of oppression there. Paul thought he heard a gurgling in her throat, and on the next instant her eyes began to glare wildly at himself. He threw his arms about her, and as he did so she sank upon his bosom like a corpse. He quickly laid her back upon the seat, and rushed for his medicine chest and obtained a bottle of liquid ammonia. By this time the captain was on hand, and he entered into the work of resuscitation with a will. Cold water was brought, and her brow and temples bathed, while her hands were chafed, and ever and anon Paul held the ammonia to her nose.

The maiden possessed a strong and perfect organization, and ere long she revived, but she was too weak to converse. For a while her pulse beat very slowly and irregularly; but ere long its velocity increased, and finally it beat with extreme feverish rapidity.

"She must be removed to the castle immediately," Paul said, "for I fear a fever will set in upon this, and this is no place for her to be sick in."

"Do you really think there is danger of fever?" asked the captain, now speaking earnestly, and without any of that strangeness which had marked his words thus far. "She will have one most surely, if she remains here," returned the youth, "and she may have one at any rate; but the sooner she is removed, the better—for should she be taken down, it would be too late."

Mary showed by her looks how grateful she felt for this interference in her behalf; but she did not speak—she could not then have spoken above a hoarse, painful whisper had she tried. Laroon at once hastened on deck to have a boat called away, and while he was gone, Paul clasped Mary to his bosom.

"Dearest," he whispered, "we may yet be—"

He stopped suddenly as though something had struck him, and the pain marks came to his face, for at that moment he remembered that she was only a sister.

In a few moments the captain returned, and made Paul help him get the maiden ready for going. This was quickly done, and then Laroon took her in his arms as he would have done a child, and carried her on deck.

"Shall I not accompany you?" asked our hero.

"No," was the simple answer. As the captain thus spoke he proceeded up the gangway, where most of the crew were gathered.

"Back, back! every one of you!" cried Laroon.

All obeyed this order save Buffo Burnington. He crowded nearer up, and as the captain came to the gangway ladder, he said:

"Let me take her, captain, while you go down in the boat, and then I will hand her to you."

Mary had not before thought of the difficulty she should find in descending to the boat with his load, and he quickly gave her into the man's arms. Buffo seized her, and with a quick, excited movement, he brushed her hair back from her face and brow, and then, for one moment, he gazed into her face with all the power of outward and inner vision.

"Mary," he uttered in a low, thrilling tone, "Mary," he repeated, seemingly forgetful of those who stood around, "look at me!"

The maiden looked up to those horrid features, but she did not shrink, nor did she tremble, but she seemed rather to be fascinated by the devouring gaze that was fixed upon her.

"All ready," cried Mary. In an instant Burnington ascended the ladder, and when he had gained the top of the bulwarks, he adroitly held his burden with his left arm, and seizing the man rope with his other hand, he descended and deposited the girl safely in the captain's arms. He waited to see the boat off, and then he returned to the deck.

CHAPTER XVI.

Paul had seen all this strange work on Burnington's part, and he was sorely puzzled. He gazed into those features, and he thought they seemed all kindness and love. And his gaze was returned. For a while the youth was really mystified. Perhaps, he thought, there must be some mistake after all. Perhaps Burnington did not betray him. He took a few turns up and down the deck, and finally he resolved to call the strange man to the cabin and question him. As soon as he had come to this determination he went to the gangway, where the man yet stood, and touched him upon the shoulder.

"What is it?" asked Buffo. "Come to the cabin, will you?" Paul led the way aft, and the lame man followed. Many of the crew noticed the movement, while many were the nods and sidelong glances of the head it caused, for all the crew had by this time come to know that there was some mysterious connection between Paul and the one-eyed pirate.

The young surgeon was alone with the man who had occupied so much of his most earnest thought, but the latter evinced no uneasiness or fear. He took a seat opposite the youth, and then prepared to wait for some one to commence the business.

"Burnington," said Paul, as soon as he could sufficiently compose himself to speak calmly. "I have called you here to ask you some serious questions, and I hope you will answer me truly. You are, of course, aware that I attempted last night to make my escape from this place and these people? And you must be aware, too, that Mr. Laroon overtook me?"

"And is it not reasonable to suppose that some one in whom I reposed confidence betrayed me?" "I should think so."

Burnington did not answer this question at once. He gazed into his inter-locutor's face, and then bent his eyes to the floor.

"Your silence almost amounts to an affirmative answer to me," said Paul, with a spice of bitterness in his manner. "Very well," returned Burnington, retreating Paul's gaze calmly and steadily. "I was thinking, not what answer I should make, but whether any explanation would be of use. I can simply say that I did betray you. I showed the captain the letter you gave me; and but for me you might have been in Nagasaki."

"Why did you do this?" the young man asked, striving to keep back his anger. "Because I felt it to be my duty," calmly returned the other. "We all have our ideas of duty, Paul, and perhaps if I were to explain this point you would be no more satisfied than you are now."

"That is enough, sir," uttered the youth, rising from his seat. "I thank you for your candor, for I shall know now whom to trust. I have nothing more to say."

Without a word Burnington arose and moved toward the ladder. His step was very slow and heavy, and, in addition to his lameness, he seemed to have an impediment of motion that proceeded from within. Paul could see his face, and he could see that there was a sad, unhappy look upon it. In an instant the whole current of his feelings changed.

"Stop—stop one moment," he uttered. "Tell me why you did this thing?" "Because I meant that you should not leave the brig," answered Buffo, stopping at the foot of the ladder and turning toward his questioner. As he thus spoke, he turned again and moved up the steps.

As soon as Burnington was gone Paul began to pace up and down the cabin floor, and at the end of half an hour he had fully made up his mind that Buffo Burnington was more ready to serve the interests of the pirate captain than any one else.

It was now dinner time, and Paul was aroused from his reverie by the entrance of the steward, who had come to set the table. After dinner the second lieutenant took the deck, while the first lieutenant, took twelve men and started off to hunt up more of the horses. With this party Buffo Burnington went, and as we shall have occasion to note something that befell them on their route, we will go with them.

Mr. Langley, the lieutenant, knew all the crooks and turns of the woods where the horses wandered, and as it was now approaching the season when horses were in demand, Laroon wished to get up all that were fit to break, and dispose of them; for, as we remarked before, the pirate made much money by the raising of stock on his estate, and the merchants of the neighboring cities knew him only as the owner of the Silver River estate.

Langley's party were furnished with bridles and lassoes, and when they reached the shore they took their way to the enclosure where the tame horses were kept. Their first movement was to call the horses together, which was done by a peculiar whistle, and while they were thus engaged, they noticed a man approaching them from the woods. He was a well-dressed, gentlemanly looking person, in the prime of life, and possessing a frame of great muscular power. He came up to where the party stood, and after running his eyes over the men, he selected the lieutenant for the superior.

"Can you tell me," he asked of Mr. Langley, "if Captain Laroon is about here?" "I think he is at his dwelling," returned the lieutenant, eying the stranger sharply.

"He has a vessel somewhere about here, I believe?" "He may have; he owns several."

As Langley made this reply, the stranger took off his hat and took therefrom a handkerchief, and after wiping his face with it, he returned it to the place from which he took it, and replaced his hat upon his head. On the next instant there came a crashing sound from the circumjacent wood, and upon looking in the direction from whence the sound came, Langley saw a party of some twenty horsemen dashing towards him.

"What means this, sir?" he uttered, turning to the stranger. "Oh, those are friends of mine," was the cool reply. (To be continued.)

Eccentric Events in Korea.

That the Sovereign of the Land of the Morning Calm, otherwise Korea, has some peculiar notions which he impresses upon his subjects is not perhaps matter for surprise, but they are matter for amusement. Every Korean official wears a band of woven horse-hair, which fits tightly round his head. Mr. Hatch, in a recently published book on the manners and customs of Korea, says, "The origin of this curious adornment is attributed to a desire on his Imperial Majesty's part to restrain the impetuous powers of his servants. According to his notion, brains might expand if not thus held in. It is not uninteresting to know," adds Mr. Hatch, "that the Emperor does not deem this adornment necessary in his own case."

The hats worn by Korean state functionaries have brims of enormous dimensions—three feet across sometimes—and are required to be made of clay. The reason for this, Mr. Hatch remarks, is that some years ago the then Ruler of Korea was annoyed at the habit of whispering that prevailed at court, and so decided upon compelling his courtiers to wear hats that would make it somewhat more difficult to put their heads close together and exchange confidences.

Popular Pac.

"This literary journal," remarked the newspaper man, "contains that the modern book-reader skips."

"It isn't always the book-reader," said the great merchant; "sometimes it's the bookkeeper."

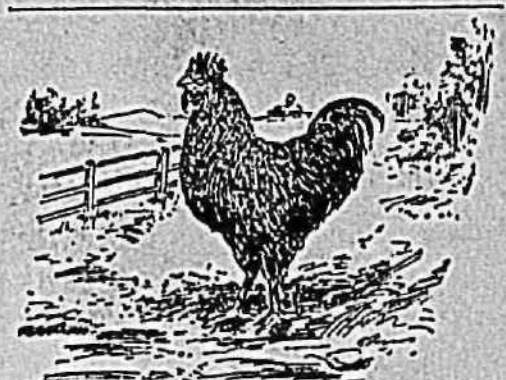
His Status.

Cholly—Miss Horsey is very proud of her new saddle horse. She says he's afraid of nothing. Miss Sharpe—Really? And did he shy at you?—Philadelphia Ledger.



THE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

While the Buff Plymouth Rock is no better than the well-known barred, it has proved itself better than the white sort, and, as a breed for fanciers, has become very popular. As a practical fowl, we consider it not as good as the barred, for with us it has shown some weaknesses that the older strain does not have. It must not be inferred, however, that this is likely to be the case with all of them, for many breeders consider them even better than the barred. They are similar in size and form, lay well, are good mothers and the carcass is quite like the bar-



THE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

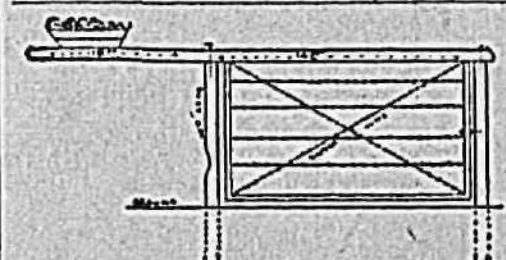
red. The breed is attractive because of its genuine Plymouth Rock form and size and the beautiful plumage.

This department is not for the purpose of advertising tools or implements, and no such article that is sold is ever mentioned by the manufacturer's name. There are implements and conveniences, however, made by different manufacturers which should find a place on every farm, and one of them is the manure-spreader, of which there are several good makes.

No one can appreciate the value of this implement until he has used it. It is not only a labor-saver, but it spreads the manure in any quantity desired, and spreads it evenly. All of its operations are controlled from the driver's seat. The work of manure spreading should be in operation from now on more or less through the winter, and no farmer can make a better investment than to have this implement. It will give him added years of life in the labor it will save him, and enable him to grow better crops.

Gate that Will Not Sag.

The accompanying illustration represents a form of farm gate, which is cheap, durable, easily made, easily operated, and will not sag with years of use. The gate shown in the illustration is 14 feet long, but may be made any reasonable length desired. The top bar is a twenty-four foot stick. The bar is fastened to the gate post by means of a pin on which the gate turns. The box shown on the free end of the top bar is filled with sufficient field stones to almost balance the gate. The frame of the gate consists of a stiff wooden structure strapped and bolted at the corner. On this barbed, plain or common wire is fastened. It is well to drive a plug over the top end of the large gate post to keep it from



CHEAP FARM GATE.

wearing or splitting, and also to attach an iron plate to the underside of the top bar where it rests on the post.

The Marketable Hog.

Hogs to be marketable at the highest prices must be largely of a uniform type or at least the types must approach in uniformity. The buyers in the great markets of the country carry in their mind's eye the style of the hog they think will make the most salable pork. The tendency to gravitate toward one type is, therefore, marked. The buyer is inclined to be arbitrary. He cannot tell why he prefers a certain type, but sticks to it that that type is the kind he wants. This varies also in different markets, both at home and abroad. The English buyer who has been buying bacon hogs for many years has in his mind a very different type from the type of the man that in the Chicago market has been buying lard hogs all his life. This variable type the raiser of hogs has to consider and it both hinders and helps him in improving his herd. It helps him while his animals are far below that type, but it hinders him as soon as he has reached the type of hog in the mind of the buyer, for he cannot progress beyond it except at loss to himself. This fact has been the greatest obstacle in the improving of the bone and stamina of hogs raised in the corn belt.

—St. Louis Republic.

To grow potatoes easily the grower should be supplied with all necessary machinery. In addition to the plow, a spring-tooth harrow, roller and two-horse cultivator, with which almost every farmer is supplied, should be used; it is also essential to have a planter, digger, weeder, smoothing harrow, low vagon with platform and a number of bushel crates. A four row

barrel sprayer is very useful for spraying potatoes, to prevent blight and to kill bugs, but can be dispensed with and the work done with cheaper machinery.

Home-Mixed Fertilizers.

There is no question but that the ingredients for fertilizers can be more cheaply bought and the mixing done at home than to buy the fertilizer already mixed; but whether it will pay depends upon several things. If one knows pretty well what the crops he proposes to grow need and understands something about the home mixing of fertilizers, having the necessary help to do the work, it then pays, provided one also has the necessary cash to pay for the material.

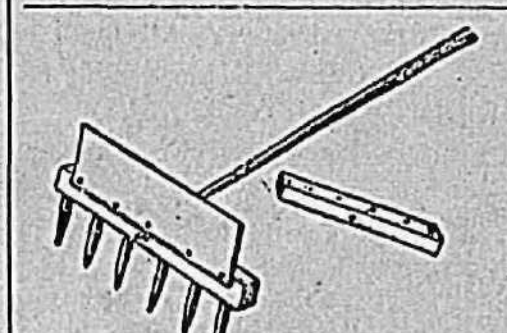
Then, again, there is probably a greater profit in the low-grade fertilizers than in the high-grade article, and hence a corresponding profit; so it follows that the saving would be greater in mixing the low-grade or more complete fertilizers. They are also easier to mix, the ammonia per cent being smaller and less likely to escape in the mixing. As a matter of fact, it is one of those things which must be largely determined by the farmer to suit his own conditions, yet, on the other hand, is one of the things that it will pay to experiment with to a greater or less extent.—Indianapolis News.

Potatoes as Hog Feed.

Potatoes are quite largely fed to hogs, but it is found advisable to boil them. In the New England States they are fed extensively, being boiled in milk and mixed with meal in a barrel. Frequently several bushels are boiled at a time, and when mixed with cornmeal make an appetizing mess. The only fault to be found with this combination is that it is badly out of balance. The potatoes are rich in starch and so is the corn. To such of our readers as are still following the old practice we would advise the substitution of bran or of ground oats for the cornmeal. This would make a fairly well-balanced ration. The Canadians say that potatoes have a good effect on the quality of bacon produced. There is probably no better use to which small potatoes may be put than this.—Exchange.

Combined Hoe and Rake.

In hoeing of any kind one generally feels the need of a rake as well as the hoe, and the little tool here described is a happy combination of both that any one handy with tools can readily



HANDY COMBINED TOOL.

construct. Select a piece of hard wood eight inches long, one and one-half inches thick and three inches wide. Bore an inch hole in the center of it, into which to put a handle. Then take six six-inch spikes or ten-penny nails and drive into this strip at equal distances apart. To make the hoe take a portion of an old cross-cut saw blade, or have the blacksmith fashion a piece of iron for you, bend over one edge an inch so that it may be riveted to the piece of wood. Then fasten this handle in the hole and your tool is ready for use. The illustration plainly shows how the details are perfected.

Farm Notes.

High and gravelly soil is the best for fruit trees.

The farm work should always be kept in advance of the season.

The profitable culture of the soil depends upon its thoroughness.

Good stock will not sustain its excellence long if it is not well cared for.

The nature of farm life is, in no small degree, conducive to economy.

Premature cooling of the milk before setting will injure the butter yield.

A pedigree is simply a certificate of character, and unless it shows a good character it is of no practical value.

Fill the vacant places with young trees, unless the orchard is old, then it is better to plant a new one.

Sheep should not be allowed to run in muddy yards or be driven through the mud to and from the field.

Every farmer should have a few colonies of bees, enough at least to supply the table with pure, fresh honey.

It is much better to use for breeding animals of average size smooth, round, plump and intensely active and vigorous.

Clean up the farm, and its value will be increased, and when it is cleaned and cleared it will cultivate more easily and cheaply.

An unfruitful orchard may often be brought into bearing by a heavy application of good stable manure scattered broadcast.

In purchasing a cow for butter and milk, do not be carried away by the breeding of the animal, but see that she has individual merit.

A wet place in a field can often be drained out with but little trouble and expense, but if this is allowed to go undone will spoil the field and ruin the crops.

It is essential that a cow's udder be entirely freed from milk at each milking for if any milk is left in the udder from any cause the secretions are checked and the cow will soon go dry. If this method of milking becomes a common practice

FAIRBANKS ACCEPTS.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DISCUSSES THE ISSUES.

In His Letter of Acceptance He Has Praise for the President and Dwells on His Party's Record—Commends Action in Panama.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, has formally accepted the honor in a letter addressed to Elihu Root of New York, who was chairman of the notification committee. The Senator heartily commends the principles of the party as voiced in the platform adopted at the Chicago convention and says of parties and their pronunciamentos:

"It is not alone what they say, but what they will do which should weigh in determining their capacity to administer public affairs."

With this prelude he plunges into a discussion of the issues.

In their order Senator Fairbanks discusses public economics as illustrated by the expenditures, revenues and retrenchments of the last two administrations; the foreign policy as it relates to the European and Asiatic countries and to the treaties which have been made during the last seven years; of the government's neutral attitude to the belligerents in the Orient; of tariff and tariff revision; of reciprocity and the treaty consummated with Cuba, and of the efforts made to cement a reciprocal tie with the Dominion of Canada; of the trust question and of legislation to reduce to a minimum the evils following illegal combinations; of sound money; of the Panama canal and the President's part in negotiating the Panama treaty; of the Philippines, and finally of irrigation in the arid West and the disappearance of sectional differences.

Concerning the administration's record in public economy, the Senator says that "we have pursued no parsimonious policy on the one hand nor indulged in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the public necessity."

He declares the foreign policy of the administration "has been conservative, just and firm, and has made for the advancement of peace." He continues:

"Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit of the administration. Some of these are of far-reaching importance. Among the number are the Hay-Bunauville treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which stood in the way of the construction of the Isthmian canal; the Panama Canal treaty, the Alaskan boundary treaty, and commercial treaties with China and with Cuba."

Of Russia and Japan the Senator says:

"At the beginning of the war between them they asserted to the satisfaction made by the administration limiting the zone of hostilities. This tends to preserve the open character of the Orient, so important and so much desired in the expansion of our commerce."

Senator Fairbanks declares for the settlement of international difficulties by appeals to reason rather than to arms, and recalls that President Roosevelt first invoked the aid of The Hague tribunal in the settlement of the Pius fund cases. He says:

"Our relations with the world were never better. We have avoided entangling alliances, and in the language of the eminent Secretary of State, 'We are without an ally and without an enemy.'"

Take Up The Tariff.

The Senator asserts that, so far as the tariff question is concerned, the difference between the two great parties "is radical and fundamental." Of tariff revision he says:

"A revision of duties should be made only when conditions have changed so that public interest demands their alteration, and they should be revised so as to preserve and not destroy the protective principle."

"A revision and reduction by these means would mean the increased production of the products of foreign manufacture which comes into competition with our domestic products. It means a lower American wage earners and to American capital."

The Senator declares that during the period when protective tariff was maintained, "labor has received its largest rewards and capital has been most profitably engaged." He disposes of reciprocity in a few paragraphs, asserting that "commercial reciprocity with foreign countries 'consistent with the principles of protection' has long been one of the well recognized policies of the Republican party."

He dwells upon the efforts made by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt to negotiate a treaty with Canada and of the failure of the same because of the disagreement in the joint high commission on the Alaskan boundary matter. Of Cuba he declares:

"The present administration in the face of serious Democratic opposition, secured a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba which promises to give us control of a large share of the commerce of that island."

Of trusts and combinations the vice presidential nominee writes more extensively. He tells the people the administration has enforced the Sherman anti-trust law and that the last Congress enacted legislation which aimed to expedite the hearing and determination of anti-trust suits; that Congress also created the Department of Commerce and Labor and amended the Interstate commerce law so as to abolish "the pernicious system of rebates under which large shippers, combine to crush out their smaller competitors."

Senator Fairbanks declares sound money "is as vital to our welfare, so important to our industrial development, that we should let its open enemies or negative friends know that we abate nothing of our determination to uphold and defend it." He alludes to the Democratic view on this subject somewhat satirically.

When Democratic candidates cannot hope to win preferment in a national convention without industriously concealing their monetary views, and when Democratic national and State conventions dare not declare their faith in the virtue of the gold standard, the hour has not arrived when the forces of sound money should disband and leave the field.

The Senator says the President's course in Panama merits most general approval. A brief history of the negotiations leading to the Panama treaty is given, and Senator Fairbanks adds:

"When the inscription occurred upon the Isthmus the President safeguarded American interests. He acted promptly but deliberately; prudently, not rashly; firmly, not unwaveringly. He usurped no authority,

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IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall. WALTER E. DROM, Chancellor. S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

One Love.
I shall love him when the world is at his feet
With his cheeks
When the plaudits of the many, sounding sweet,
Fill his ears;
I shall love him with a love that will not fade
While the throne of love is hidden in the sky
And an earthly love shall light a human eye
With its tears.

I shall love him when the world has turned away
As it will—
To the hero of a more imperious day;
Love him still
When there's not a smile to greet his saddened face,
And the years have left on him their weary trace,
When another sits within the worthy place
He should fill.
For I love him now with love that's all of earth—
Love's divine!
All my life and all my soul's immortal birth
In him shine;
He is lover, friend, and husband, all in one,
And his kindness unto me is never done,
And through him alone my lasting joy
He is mine!
—Charles W. Stevenson.

Self-Protection.
Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi tells of a suit that was brought before a Judge Robinson in that state. It was but a short while after the beginning of the proceedings that the judge made up his mind concerning the judgment to be rendered, and accordingly he informed the counsel for the prosecution that further argument was unnecessary. Notwithstanding this the attorney continued to argue. Without the least show of impatience the judge politely reiterated his desire that the proceedings come to an end. But again his word was unheeded.

Finally Judge Robinson called out to the sheriff to come to his desk. "Sheriff," said he, "have we any cotton hereabout?"

The sheriff, concealing his surprise at this unjudicial request, replied that he thought there were several bales not far off. Then, complying with the instructions of Judge Robinson, he left the court house, shortly to return with a handful of the staple desired. Of this the judge took two wads, which he stuffed in his ears, and, bending his eyes upon the legal papers beside him, calmly remarked to the offending counsel:

"Now, Mr. Jenkins, you may proceed."

Catching a Crowd.
"Gentlemen," began the fakir as he arranged numerous bottles on a little table at a street corner and prepared for business, "has any one in this crowd got a toothache?"

No one answered.

"Has any one an earache, or a head-ache?"

Not a man had anything to say.

"Very well, then; but are you troubled with insomnia? Are you low spirited, and do you find yourself thinking of suicide?"

The appeal was like the other in vain. The crowd elbowed each other, but no one advanced.

"Very well, gentlemen; very well. Now, is there any one here who indulges in intoxicants and wishes to conceal the fact from the women folk? If so, I guarantee that one drop of this marvelous preparation placed on the tongue will instantly remove the odor of any."

There was a mad rush from all directions and for the next five minutes he gave change and passed out the bottles with both hands.

Palmett's Prophecy Comes True.
Madame Louise, an Isle of Wight palmett, told a policeman, who was consulting her in disguise, that he would shortly take part in legal proceedings in which he would be successful. She was right. She paid a fine on his evidence.

Woman School Doctor.
Charlottenburg is the first German commune to appoint a woman school doctor.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."

Mrs. J. E. Noncross, Waltham, Mass.

25c. 50c. \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

All drugists.

for

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

HUMOR BEFORE THE LECTURE.

Novel Manner in Which Eli Perkins Was Introduced to Audience.

Colonel Dick Woods, editor of a paper in Mount Sterling, Ky., was a guest of a friend in Chicago a few days ago, and his presence recalled the manner in which the colonel introduced Eli Perkins to an audience in Mount Sterling.

Perkins, whose real name is Melville Landon, when doing stunts as a lecturer for a lyceum bureau, always wanted some prominent citizen to introduce him to the audience, notwithstanding that he was the sole attraction and the only name on the program.

Colonel Woods was not particularly fond of Eli, but he was polite to him, and Eli became very insistent that the newspaper editor should present him.

Eli stuck to the colonel, and at the proper time dragged him, reluctantly, upon the platform. The editor stood for a moment, awkwardly looking over the audience, as if seeking a loophole of escape, and then, addressing an acquaintance, he said:

"Judge Rogers, let me introduce you to Mr. Perkins."

"Squire Johnson, shake hands with Mr. Perkins."

"Major Williams, Mr. Perkins."

"Aunt Sally Goodrich, this is Mr. Eli Perkins."

"Elder Kent, allow me to present Mr. Eli Perkins." And so he went until Perkins knew as many people in the audience as Woods did.

RARE OLD DUTCH BIBLE.

The Owner Has Refused Offers Ranging from \$6,500 to \$9,000 for it.

Harold B. Silvey of Schuylerville, N. Y., is the owner of an old Dutch Bible which he recently ascertained is of considerable value.

A few days ago a New York bibliophile made a generous offer for it, and more recently he has declined offers ranging from \$6,500 to \$9,000.

The last offer was made by a man, also from New York, who came especially to buy the book. As it is a family heirloom, Mr. Silvey says he is in no hurry to sell at present.

He also believes that the book may become more valuable, as he says it is one of the only two of its kind ever published. The other is now owned by a wealthy book lover in New York.

The book, which was printed in the year 1736 at Anne, is 10 inches by 12 inches, and 16 inches thick. It weighs about fifteen pounds, is mounted with two heavy brass locks used as clasps, and is in a fine state of preservation.

Since he ascertained its value Mr. Silvey has placed the book in the safe deposit vaults in the local bank, but is very glad to show it to persons who are interested in old books.

Children Speak the Truth.

On her seventh birthday Marjorie had invited the two young girls who lived next door to her, and who were several years older than she was, to her birthday party. They had sent her very pretty gifts.

A few days later they were calling on her mother.

"See these two fans?" said Mrs. Brown. "I had them sent on approval from Green's, and I have decided to keep this one and send the other back."

"The one you are going to send back is lovely. I like it better than the other," said the older of the two girls.

"Do you really?" asked Mrs. Brown. "Well, let me give it to you now as a gift for you on your next birthday."

"There, now," said Marjorie, "you see you never had a gift from my mother before. That's what you get for giving me those lovely things on my birthday."

Settled Bill by Marriage.

A poetically-minded literary man, hailing from North Dakota, not long since married his landlady, who keeps a small hotel in the Latin quarter of Paris.

This young man, who for eleven years had paid not a single sou for board or lodging, was at length taken severely to task by his long-suffering hostess, who threatened summary ejection. Such a cold prospect was little to his liking, so he proposed to cancel his bill by marriage. The lady was willing, and the twain were made one.

Queen Favors Irish Industry.

Queen Alexandra has given orders that all her linen and tweed gowns for Cowes week should be of Irish manufacture.

No Definite Information.

Ascum—Miss Nuritah hasn't really broken her engagement to you?

Tytleson—Oh, no, she's just pretending to be angry. She asked me how much I loved her and I told her I didn't know.

Ascum—You didn't know?

Tytleson—No, I'm not sure; some say only one million, and others say at least five.

Found What He Wanted.

"If Crabbe ever comes around your place borrowing anything," said Subbubs, "don't let him have it."

"You've spoken too late," replied Newcomer; "he was around this morning."

"You're easy. What was he borrowing?"

"Trouble. He's in the hospital now."

Honest Jones.

"Jones borrowed a dollar from me yesterday."

"Yes!"

"He paid me back to-day."

"Yes!"

"He paid me back with the same dollar I loaned him."

"That's strange."

"No, I couldn't pass it, either."

Why He Objected.

The Lady—But, my poor man, you must surely object to the company you meet in the station cells.

Gritty George—I do, mum. Dere was a couple of rich chauffeurs locked up for fast driving last night, an' deir soft talk made me sick—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Doctor's Scrawls.

Druggist—But I advertised for a prescription clerk. You say you've had no experience in the drug business?

Applicant—No, but I'm just the man for you. My specialty has been Egyptology, and I'm great at deciphering hieroglyphics.

According to the Signs.

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed little Bessie, "look what big ears that man has!"

"Hush, dear," said her mother, "the gentleman might hear you."

"Well," continued Bessie, "if he can't he ought to take down his signs."

Heartless Experiment.

"Aren't you going to have another monkey at one of your smart set dinners?"

"No," answered Mr. Bangleton. "The last one we had looked so bored we were afraid the S. P. C. A. would interfere."—Washington Star.

Never Done.

Mrs. Scraggs—That cook simply will not broil steak right. I've told her over and over again, and here it is just as raw as ever.

Mr. Scraggs—I'm not surprised. You have often said that woman's work is never done.

Merely a Hint.

DeBore (time 11:30 p. m.)—Are you interested in baseball, Miss Cutting?

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Yes, to a certain extent. I dearly love to see a man make a home run occasionally.

Her Manly Trait.

Mrs. Hix—Mrs. Juno strikes me as being entirely too masculine for a woman.

Mrs. Dix—Yes, indeed. Why, every time she has an ache or pain she makes as much fuss about it as a man would.

Too Generous.

"Wiggins likes to hear himself talk."

"Yes," answered the sarcastic person; "it wouldn't be so bad if he didn't insist on trying to share the luxury of his conversation with some one else."

The Minister's Boy.

Mother—What! Fighting again? Such a black eye! If you'd only follow the lead of the minister's little boy—

Tommy—I did try to, but he led agen wif his right, an' dat's where he biffed me.

Facts in the Case.

"But wasn't you brought up to work?" asked the kind lady who had staked the tramp to a handout.

"Dat's wot I wuz, lady," replied the hobo. "De las' time I wuz brought up de judge put me ter work fer ten days."

Credit Due the Wife.

"Your wife tells me that she takes large credit for your success in business."

"She's right. Nobody could have met her expenses on a small income."

—Detroit Free Press.

What They Get.

Weston—What does the member of the legislature get in your state?

Keystone—That depends. Sometimes one is sentenced for a year or two, but more frequently he gets off scot-free.

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LITERAL IN HIS OBEDIENCE.

Scotch Servant Should Have Made an Ideal Soldier.

Scottish highland retainers, when made to do duty as servants, are said to show a very stolid, matter-of-fact kind of obedience. A Mr. Campbell, a highland gentleman, visiting a country house, told Donald to bring everything out of the bedroom, meaning his personal belongings. But five minutes later he found all its movable articles—fender, fire-irons and the like—piled up in the lobby, so literal was the poor man's sense of obedience to orders!

And of this he gave a still more extraordinary proof during his sojourn in Edinburgh. When the family moved into a house there Mrs. Campbell gave him very particular instructions regarding visitors, explaining they were to be shown into the drawing room, and used the Scottishism, "Carry any ladies that call upstairs."

The first visitors were two women who came at the same time. Donald seized one in his arms, said to the other, "Blide ye there till I come for ye," and in spite of her struggles and remonstrances ushered the terrified visitor into Mrs. Campbell's presence.

Gen. Jackson's Chaplain Dying.

Rev. M. A. Wilson, the veteran pastor of the Baptist church at Norton, Va., is reported to be dying. He was chaplain of "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade in the civil war, and throughout the years has maintained an undying devotion for the greatest Christian character, as he believed, of history.

He said to a newspaper correspondent in the beginning of his illness: "Well, it doesn't matter how it goes with me. It is time to go. I am willing and waiting. It is literally true, as Jackson said, 'that there is a passing over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.'"

Fearful Odds Against Him

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies: "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Swan, druggist.

Americans in the Making.

The new humorist in the house of representatives, J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, has discovered a new description of the process a foreigner undergoes in attaining citizenship rights in this country.

He says he was out in the west not long ago. He met a group of men who were talking of their different nationalities. There were representatives of a half dozen different countries. Among them were a Scotchman, a German, an Italian, a Swede, a Frenchman, and finally, says Bede, one fellow sighed for his skin in the mountains of the Nordland and announced that he was a Norwegian, but had been "neutralized!"—Pittsburg dispatch.

Anthracite Coal Production.

The average annual production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania has been between 65 and 75 million tons, but for the last three years the average has been only 59 millions. The average production of bituminous coal has increased from 110,000,000 in 1890 to 284,000,000 during 1903.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Swan's drug store.

No Carriages for Them.

A party of children going on a fresh air excursion to the country left the train at a fashionable New York suburban summer resort. From there they were to drive several miles to the farm house where they were to spend their holiday.

They arrived at the station late in the afternoon on the same train with many of the summer residents. One boy ahead of the others caught sight of the splendid looking carriages and prancing horses there to meet their various owners.

"Come ahead, boys," he called to the others, "they've sent a carriage for each of us, and I'm going to have the one with the fellow in the purple clothes."

He was much disappointed when he, with fifteen or twenty other children, was packed into the waiting farm wagon.

Natural Cure for Rheumatism.

There is a wonderful grotto at Montsummano, called the Grotto Giusti, where the natural vapor is stated to be an infallible cure for rheumatism. Fifty years ago some workmen were quarrying for lime when they discovered the grotto, and its healing powers were first made known some little time later. In the lowest portion, appropriately named the "Inferno," the temperature is about 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and here the victims from rheumatism sit and perspire for an hour at a time. Such a vapor bath is said to be or much greater service than a Turkish bath.

Good Example for Newsboys.

David R. Francis, president of the St. Louis fair corporation and ex-Governor of Missouri, began life as a newsboy and to the sharpness which he acquired while acting in that capacity attributes a good deal of his success. There was a convention of newsboys at the fair the other day and President Francis told them some of his boyish experiences, much to their delight.

Workhouse Museums.

Several of the great London workhouses have remarkable museums attached to them. In a South London union museum can be found a clergyman's letters of ordination (the owner died in the house), and a peculiar belt made of human teeth and brought from the West Coast of Africa. But perhaps the most significant of all things shown is a small pocket dice box. Upon the box is neatly cut: "This box and other waging cost me £30,000, and brought me to the workhouse."

Rich Are Subject to Cancer.

Statistics show that cancer is more common among those who are accustomed to the refinements of life than among the very poor, and to care for such patients the doctors say that good surroundings are a necessity.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around, expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free at Swan's drug store.

Destructive Plants.

War is once more being waged in England on ivy and on elder bushes near cathedrals and other fine buildings. The ivy is accused of being a "destructive" and "constrictor" weed, while the elder is condemned because its roots have a habit of forcing themselves into masonry chinks.

Novices Leave Convent.

Stealing the front door key from the pocket of the mother superior, three young novices escaped from the convent of Santa Clara in Lisbon and disappeared.

SELECTING HER BURIAL SPOT

Pleasing Occupation Which Solaced Woman Traveler.

On the train to Boston was a woman who sat with pencil and paper handy with which she frequently recorded her observations. Usually these notations took the form of arithmetical computations.

"There's another one," said the woman, in somber tones. "Dear, oh, dear, isn't it awful? That makes ten of them since we left New York."

Finally the man who occupied the seat immediately in front of the painstaking statistician embraced a favorable opportunity and asked her husband what in the world she was counting, anyhow.

"Cemeteries," said the partner of the woman's joys. "She always does it whenever we go any place. She has been at it ever since we left Kansas day before yesterday. That last graveyard we passed was No. 261. Whenever we happen to get a particularly good view of the lay of the land as we whiz through she picks out the section she would like to be buried in."

"Good heavens!" said the man in the front seat. "That must be a nice, enlivening pastime for you."

Then, as soon as he could, he moved to another seat. The husband of the mortuary compiler looked as if he would like to move, too, but he could not. He had to stay right where he was and keep a sharp lookout for more cemeteries.

A Test for Mahogany.

So closely are many of the new pieces of mahogany modeled after the genuine antiques in form and color, that only an expert can tell the difference. "There is one way," however, declares a well known connoisseur in antique furnishings, "that you can always distinguish between the genuine and its copy. Put your knuckles against it as you would against a mirror to tell its real thickness. If it is well varnished so that it brings out the reflection of the finger clearly, you may be sure it is now. If the reflection is clouded, it is antique."

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served in the cars. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cater to 2,000th Student.

The two-thousandth student at the University of Freiburg receives free lodging and board, and at one of the local cafes he is entitled to a daily cup of coffee, a glass of charcuterie and a Havana cigar. It has been pointed out that if it had not been for the "studenttinnen" Freiburg would not have been able to celebrate its two thousandth student; for without these